

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

- A SERVICE FOR EDITORS AND COMMENTATORS --

VOLUME III - 1947

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

732 Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D. C.

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to better understanding of their government.

Congressional Quarterly presents the facts in as complete, concise and unbiased form as we know how. The editorial comment on the acts and votes of Congress, we leave to our subscribers."

Henrietta and Nelson Poynter -- Editors and Publishers  
(Foreword - Vol. I, No. 1, Congressional Quarterly, 1945)

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Congressional Quarterly wishes to acknowledge its debt to Charles E. Noyes, Editor of the Quarterly from 1945 to November 1947.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE 80th CONGRESS

## FIRST SESSION—1947

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES--435

### SENATE--96

	Jan. 1947	Dec. 1947
Republicans	245	245
Democrats	188	185
American Labor	1	1
Vacancies	1	4

	Jan.-Dec. 1947
Republicans	51
Democrats	45
Vacancies	0

The vacancy at the opening of the Eightieth Congress was due to the resignation of John J. Sparkman (D. Ala.) on his election to the Senate. During a large part of the session, however, Democrats had one less member in each house than the figures would indicate because Rep. Louis Ludlow, 11th Indiana, was too ill to be sworn in until July 16 and the question of the right of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi to take his seat was still pending when he died on August 21.

In the Senate, the only change during the year was the election of John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi, who was sworn in on November 17, to succeed Theodore G. Bilbo (D).

The House vacancies at the end of the year were:

- 21st Illinois - Evan Howell (R) resigned to become a Federal Judge. Seat will not be filled pending redistricting of the State.
- 2nd Kentucky - Earle C. Clements (D) sworn in as Governor of Kentucky, Dec. 9, 1947 - resigned, effective Jan. 1948.
- 24th New York - Benjamin J. Rabin (D) resigned to become a justice of the New York Supreme Court.
- 4th Virginia - Patrick H. Drewry (D) died Dec. 21.

### CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP - HOUSE

- 8th Alabama - Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D) sworn in Jan. 28, 1947 to succeed John J. Sparkman (D), elected Senator from Alabama
- 10th Indiana - Ralph Harvey (R) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed Raymond S. Springer (R), died Aug. 29.
- 3rd Maryland - Edward A. Garmatz (D) sworn in July 24, to succeed Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (D), resigned May 16 to become Mayor of Baltimore, Md.
- 9th Massachusetts - Donald W. Nicholson (R) sworn in Nov. 28, to succeed Charles L. Gifford (R), died Aug. 23.
- 11th Michigan - Charles E. Potter (R) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed Fred Bradley (R), died May 26.
- 14th New York - Abraham J. Multer (D) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed Leo J. Rayfiel (D), resigned Sept. 13 to become a Federal Judge.

- 4th Ohio - William M. McCulloch (R) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed Robert F. Jones (R), resigned Sept. 2 to become an FCC commissioner.
- 8th Pennsylvania - Franklin H. Lichtenwalter (R) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed, Charles L. Gerlach, (R), died May 5.
- 9th Texas - Clark W. Thompson (D) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed Joseph J. Mansfield (D), died July 12.
- 16th Texas - Ken Regan (D) sworn in Nov. 17 to succeed R. Ewing Thomason (D), resigned July 31 to become a Federal Judge.
- 1st Washington - Russell V. Mack (R) sworn in June 25, to succeed Fred Norman (R), died April 18.
- 2nd Wisconsin - Glenn R. Davis (R) sworn in May 5, to succeed Robert K. Henry (R), died Nov. 20, 1946.

### OFFICIALS AND PARTY LEADERS

The following officials and party leaders were elected when Congress was met in January:

#### SENATE

President pro tempore .... Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich.)  
 Majority Leader ..... Wallace H. White, Jr. (R Maine)  
 Majority Whip ..... Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.)  
 Chairman, Majority  
 Policy Committee ..... Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)  
 Chairman, Republican  
 Conference ..... Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.)  
 Minority Leader ..... Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.)  
 Minority Whip ..... Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.)

#### HOUSE

Speaker ..... Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.)  
 Majority Leader ..... Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)  
 Majority Whip ..... Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)  
 Chairman, Republican  
 Conference ..... Roy O. Woodruff (R Mich.)  
 Minority Leader ..... Sam Rayburn (D Tex.)  
 Minority Whip ..... John W. McCormack (D Mass.)  
 Chairman, Democratic  
 Conference ..... Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)

Senator Barkley is also chairman of the Minority Policy Committee and the Minority Conference.

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S CONTENTS

## 80TH CONGRESS — FIRST SESSION — 1947

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP-FIRST SESSION .....	iii	VIII TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY .....	99
RECORD VOTES FOR 1947 .....	vi	Continuation of wartime excise taxes	
WHAT IS CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY?.....	viii	Income tax reduction	
GLOSSARY.....	x	Extension of sugar control	
HOW A BILL IS PASSED.....	xiv	Lilienthal nomination	
HIGHLIGHTS OF 1947 .....	xv	Committees and committee activities	
BOX SCORE ON CONGRESS - 1947.....	xviii	VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON TEN KEY	
TEN KEY VOTES - 1947.....	xx	ROLL CALLS.....	128
ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY - 1947 .....	xxvi	VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN	
CQ POLL AND LOBBY COVERAGE .....	xxxii	KEY ROLL CALLS.....	132
LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS.....	758	ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY.....	138
INDEX FOR 1947 .....	775	PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.....	146
<u>Volume III - Number 1</u>	<u>First Quarter 1947</u>	<u>Volume III - Number 2</u>	<u>Second Quarter 1947</u>
I AGRICULTURE.....	1	I AGRICULTURE.....	175
Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease		Price support for wool	
Extension of farm labor supply program		Continuation of farm labor supply program	
Programs of farm organizations		II APPROPRIATIONS.....	191
Committees and committee activities		Interior Department	
II APPROPRIATIONS.....	9	Labor Department - Federal Security Agency	
Legislative Budget		State-Justice-Commerce	
Urgent Deficiency bill		Navy Department	
Treasury-Post Office appropriation		Agriculture Department	
Labor Department - Federal Security		Treasury - Post Office	
appropriation		War Department, military	
Pressures on Congress		Government Corporations	
Committees and committee activities		Independent Offices	
III EDUCATION AND WELFARE .....	27	Legislative	
Federal aid to education		III EDUCATION AND WELFARE .....	231
Committees and committee activities		Extension of rent and construction controls	
IV FOREIGN POLICY.....	35	National Science Foundation	
Aid to Greece and Turkey		Consolidation of Housing agencies	
Committees and committee activities		IV FOREIGN POLICY.....	247
V LABOR .....	43	Aid to Greece and Turkey	
Portal-to-portal pay bill		Relief for devastated countries	
Committees and committee activities		Peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania,	
VI MILITARY AND VETERANS.....	53	Bulgaria	
Unification of Armed Services		V LABOR .....	279
Selective Service		Labor Management Relations Act	
Veterans housing		Portal-to-portal Pay Act	
Committees and committee activities		VI MILITARY AND VETERANS.....	309
VII MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE .....	61	Pay, promotions and pensions	
Credentials of Senator Bilbo		Programs of veterans organizations	
Extension of special committees		VII MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE .....	319
Limitation of Presidential tenure		Citations for Contempt of House	
Committees and committee activities		Investigation of Postmaster appointments	
		Presidential succession bill	
		Statehood for Hawaii	
		VIII TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY.....	337
		Income tax reduction	
		Exemption of railroads from antitrust laws	
		Lilienthal nomination	



	<u>Page</u>
VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS.....	357
VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS.....	358
ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY.....	361
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.....	369

Volume III - Number 3

Third Quarter 1947

I AGRICULTURE.....	385
Price support for wool	
Crop insurance	
Sugar Act of 1948	
II APPROPRIATIONS.....	397
State-Justice-Commerce Departments	
Labor Department-Federal Security Agency	
War Department, civil functions	
Independent Offices	
War Department, military establishment	
Navy Department	
Government Corporations	
Supplemental Appropriations	
Interior Department	
Agriculture Department	
Recapitulation of appropriations	
III EDUCATION AND WELFARE.....	435
National Science Foundation	
Consolidation of housing agencies	
Housing investigation	
Federal aid to education	
IV FOREIGN POLICY.....	447
House committee on foreign aid	
"Voice of America"	
V LABOR.....	453
Coal mine safety code	
Joint labor-management committee	
VI MILITARY AND VETERANS.....	457
Cash redemption of terminal leave bonds	
Unification of the armed forces	
Army-Navy promotion system	
Veterans' allowances, services, pensions	
Universal military training	
VII MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE.....	477
Anti-poll tax bill	
Presidential succession	
Federal employees' loyalty bill	
Codification bill and venue of suits against railroads	
Committee jurisdictional disputes	
Investigation of Missouri elections	
Perlmán and Dooley confirmations	
Commission on the organization of the executive branch	
VIII TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY.....	507
Reduction of income taxes	
Natural Gas Act amendments	
Mineral resources bill	
Consumer credit control	
Price investigation	

	<u>Page</u>
VOTING RECORDS OF SENATORS ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS.....	523
VOTING RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES ON TEN KEY ROLL CALLS.....	524
ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY.....	527
BOX SCORE ON CONGRESS.....	534
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.....	537

Volume III - Number 4

Fourth Quarter 1947

I AGRICULTURE.....	551
Long-range farm planning	
Parity and support prices	
Soil conservation and fertilizer	
Farm labor program	
Import fees on farm products	
II APPROPRIATIONS.....	563
Third supplemental appropriation	
III EDUCATION AND WELFARE.....	571
Increase in FHA mortgage insurance	
Housing investigation	
Confirmations	
Long-range housing program	
National Science Foundation	
Federal aid to education	
National health program	
Revision of social security system	
Department of Health, Education, and Security	
IV FOREIGN POLICY.....	607
Foreign Aid Act	
Inter-American Treaty	
Dismantling of German Industrial Plants	
European Recovery Program	
State Department information program	
Immigration of displaced persons	
V LABOR.....	649
Confirmations	
Revision of Fair Labor Standards Act	
Nondiscrimination in Employment	
VI MILITARY AND VETERANS.....	657
Veterans insurance, allowances, pensions	
Confirmations	
War Investigating Committee	
Universal military training	
Veterans homestead bill	
VII MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE.....	675
Hollywood contempt citations	
Government Organization Commission	
Relief for Navajo and Hopi Indians	
Confirmations	
Civil rights bills	
VIII TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY.....	711
Anti-inflation bills	
Consumer credit controls	
Investigations	
Tax revision	
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.....	741
LOBBY REGISTRATIONS.....	758

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S RECORD VOTES, 80TH CONGRESS

## FIRST SESSION — 1947

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
<b>I AGRICULTURE</b>			
Extension of farm labor supply program (House) . . . . .	20	Foreign Information Service (House) . . . . .	276
Wool bill (House) . . . . .	188	Interim Aid (Senate) . . . . .	645
Wool bill (Senate) . . . . .	190	Interim Aid (House) . . . . .	646
Sugar bill (Senate) . . . . .	396	<b>V LABOR</b>	
<b>II APPROPRIATIONS</b>		Portal-to-portal pay (Senate) . . . . .	49, 52
Legislative budget (House) . . . . .	22	Portal-to-portal pay (House) . . . . .	50
Legislative budget (Senate) . . . . .	19, 26	Labor Management Relations Act (Senate) . . . . .	301-3, 308
Urgent deficiency bill (House) . . . . .	20	Labor Management Relations Act (House) . . . . .	304-7
Urgent deficiency bill (Senate) . . . . .	26	Transfer of USES to Labor Department (Senate) . . . . .	308
Treasury-Post Office appropriation (House) . . . . .	24	<b>VI MILITARY AND VETERANS</b>	
Treasury-Post Office appropriation (Senate) . . . . .	230	Pay for Cadets and Midshipmen (House) . . . . .	316
Labor Department-Federal Security appropriation (House) . . . . .	24	Civil War veterans pensions . . . . .	316
Labor Department-Federal Security appropriation (Senate) . . . . .	230	Armed services unification (Senate) . . . . .	473
Interior (House) . . . . .	226	Cash redemption of terminal leave bonds (Senate) . . . . .	473
Agriculture (House) . . . . .	228, 430-33	Housing for paralyzed veterans (Senate) . . . . .	473
Agriculture (Senate) . . . . .	428	Spanish-American and Civil War pensions (Senate) . . . . .	473
State-Justice-Commerce (Senate) . . . . .	427	Cash redemption of terminal leave bonds (House) . . . . .	474
Government Corporations (Senate) . . . . .	427	Veterans' educational subsistence (Senate) . . . . .	476
Independent Offices (Senate) . . . . .	428	Veterans' on-farm training (Senate) . . . . .	476
War Department Civil Functions (Senate) . . . . .	429	Veterans' on-the-job training allowances (Senate) . . . . .	476
Commission on Organization of Executive Branch (House) . . . . .	432	<b>VII MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	
Bonneville transmission lines (House) . . . . .	432	Credentials of Senator Bilbo (Senate) . . . . .	90
<b>III EDUCATION AND WELFARE</b>		Continuance of special committees (Senate) . . . . .	91
Rent control (Senate) . . . . .	243	Presidential tenure (Senate) . . . . .	92, 93
Rent control (House) . . . . .	244	Presidential tenure (House) . . . . .	96
National Science Foundation (Senate) . . . . .	241, 242, 446	Daylight saving for District of Columbia (Senate) . . . . .	93
Housing reorganization (Senate) . . . . .	446	Daylight saving for District of Columbia (House) . . . . .	96
FHA loan authorization (House) . . . . .	604	Establishment of special committees (House) . . . . .	94
<b>IV FOREIGN POLICY</b>		Un-American Activities Committee resolutions (House) . . . . .	96
Greek Turkish Aid (Senate) . . . . .	270	Nomination of Gordon Clapp (Senate) . . . . .	331
Greek Turkish Aid (House) . . . . .	274	Presidential succession (Senate) . . . . .	334
Foreign Relief (Senate) . . . . .	271	Presidential succession (House) . . . . .	500
Foreign Relief (House) . . . . .	272-74		
Italian Treaty (Senate) . . . . .	271		
Inter-American Treaty (Senate) . . . . .	645		

	<u>Page</u>
Postmaster investigation (Senate) . . . . .	334
District of Columbia (House) . . . . .	332
Contempt citation (House) . . . . .	332
Statehood for Hawaii (House) . . . . .	332
Venue on suits against railroads (House) . . . . .	474
Codification of Title 28, U. S. Code (House) . . . . .	500
Anti-Poll tax bill (House) . . . . .	500
Federal employees' loyalty bill (House) . . . . .	502
Dooley nomination (Senate) . . . . .	504
Reference of Colorado River water rights bill (Senate) . . . . .	504
Reference of Behling nomination (Senate) . . . . .	504
Missouri elections (Senate) . . . . .	505
Periman nomination (Senate) . . . . .	506
Committee on Executive Branch (Senate) . . . . .	710
Hollywood Contempt Citation (House) . . . . .	708

## VIII TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

	<u>Page</u>
Extension of sugar control (Senate) . . . . .	122, 123
Extension of sugar control (House) . . . . .	126
Continuation of wartime excise taxes (House) . . . . .	124
Extension of Federal Reserve Bank bond purchase authority (House) . . . . .	126
Lillienthal nomination (Senate) . . . . .	335
Income tax reduction (House) . . . . .	124, 352, 516
Income tax reduction (Senate) . . . . .	354-6, 520-21
Railroad antitrust exemption (Senate) . . . . .	356
Natural gas bill (House) . . . . .	518
Mineral resources bill (House) . . . . .	518
Anti-Inflation (Senate) . . . . .	740
Anti-Inflation (House) . . . . .	738

## WHAT IS CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY ?

Congressional Quarterly is a condensation - a great deal more than a digest - of acts, amendments, committee activities, debate, hearings, investigations, lobbies, party politics, pressures and a record of VOTES - all recorded votes and many unrecorded votes.

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public check on the Congress of the United States, one of the most complex organizations in the world, whose official documents accumulate at the rate of more than a hundred pounds and 15 million words and several feet of bookshelf per year.

Congressional Quarterly is the only newspaper service, devoting full time to Congress. Its staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports to editors in Congressional Quarterly Log and Congressional Quarterly Notebook and every ninety days it compiles the story into Congressional Quarterly.

It is complete in that it summarizes every

public bill (except minor administrative and District of Columbia) which is acted upon by either house, together with all amendments and their disposition. The last Quarterly each year covers bills of general interest which were introduced and not acted upon.

To make the material easier to use, it is divided into eight broad subjects--Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy--and every record vote is published in readable charts and listed by states.

Until Congressional Quarterly was published in 1945, there was no way for an editor, broadcaster, or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense and professional research. Therefore the first volume for 1945, contains digests of bills and votes for Members of the 79th Congress, going back to 1919.

## HOW TO USE CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

For the first time in a Presidential election year, editors and voters will have the complete record of Congress for four years - 79th and 80th Congress - 1945 through 1948.

To find out about your Congressman - look him up in the index for the year - at the back of the book. If he has taken an active part in any important debate or committee action, if he has introduced any major bills, they will be listed under his name.

If you want to know how he voted on vital

issues - A RESUME OF HIS VOTING RECORD - check his name in the Key Vote tables at the end of each quarter. In the front of Congressional Quarterly for 1947, you will also find Ten Key Votes for the entire year. If you want to know ALL his votes on a particular subject - you'll find them at the end of each chapter. If he is not recorded on a vote you want to know about, that is, if he is marked "A" for Absent, or "GP" for General Pair - check the Congressional Quarterly Poll to see if he has stated his stand.

## Here is a digest of the SPECIAL FEATURES in CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

This explanation with the Glossary and the story of How A Bill is Passed - both in the front of this volume - will help you to understand some of the technicalities of the operation of the United States Congress.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY VOTING CHARTS.** When record votes are reported in the Congressional Record, the names are listed without party designation or any indication of where the Member comes from. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY supplies the party labels, and lists the names alphabetically under each State, with Congressional district numbers for

Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of each chart, the vote is broken down to show how Democrats and Republicans divided on each issue. This party breakdown is an important key to what happens in Congress, and the full record could not be obtained anywhere else without hours of work for each session. Moreover, Congressmen often change their votes, days or weeks after a roll call, so that the original vote printed in the Record is incorrect. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY follows through on these switches and publishes the final complete vote, which does not appear in the Record until it is bound -- a year later.

#### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL.

Many important issues are decided in the House and Senate by voice, teller or division votes on which the Members are not recorded individually. Every week, when Congress is in session, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY sends out ballots asking the Members of Congress how they stood on the more important questions which were decided by non-record votes. In addition, Members who were absent for important votes are asked how they would have voted if they had been present.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY ATTENDANCE RECORDS.** A special chart in each issue of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY while Congress is in session shows how many times each Member of Congress was present and how often he was absent for record votes. In 1948, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY will present consolidated attendance charts for the 79th and 80th Congress.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY PARTY UNITY CHARTS.** On most controversial issues a majority of Republicans vote one way and a majority of Democrats vote the other, but individual Congressmen often cross party lines. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY keeps a running record, and in each issue while Congress is in session, prints a chart showing how many times each Representative and Senator voted with the majority of his own party when there was a party split, and how often he voted with the opposition. In 1947, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY added to the party unity tables, a compilation of bipartisan votes. These show how your Congressmen voted on issues where the majority of both parties took the same side. IN 1948 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WILL PUBLISH A COMPILATION OF PARTY UNITY AND BIPARTISAN VOTES FOR THE 79TH AND 80TH CONGRESS.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY KEY VOTES.** In any quarter when there is a sufficient number of record votes to justify it, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY publishes at the back of the book consolidated charts showing how each Representative and Senator voted on the eight or ten most important roll calls of the preceding three months. This is for convenience in making a quick check of a Congressman's record, when the reader does not wish to go through all of the votes in the charts at the end of each subject section.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY BACK VOTES.** Since information on major votes, before the publication of CONGRESSIONAL

QUARTERLY, is difficult to find, the first issue, January-March 1945, summarizes key bills and gives the votes of Members of the 79th Congress on controversial issues from 1919-1944. Vol. I, pages 139-200.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY PRESSURE GROUPS.** As part of the real story of Congress, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY reports on the stands of organizations exercising their right of petition to Congress. Their opinions and recommendations on pending measures follow the running story on each bill where lobbies were active. The 1947 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY contains an index of lobby registrations - organized by categories - for the first year of operation of the Lobbying Act.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY ROUNDUP OF EDITORIAL OPINION.** A digest of press opinion for and against the major actions of Congress, follows the digests of key bills - as a running guide on how the country felt about what was done on Capitol Hill. This feature, begun in 1947, will be expanded in 1948.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY COMMITTEE COVERAGE.** Much of the real work of Congress is handled in committee, and is fairly cut and dried by the time it reaches the floor to be reported in the Congressional Record. In the first issue covering a new Congress, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY lists the membership of Senate and House Committees, and gives a brief biography of the chairmen and ranking minority members, including how they have voted in the past on issues of the type which their committees will handle, together with political and economic characteristics of the States and districts they represent. Changes in committee memberships are noted in subsequent issues as they occur. In 1948 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY will expand its Committee coverage by polling members on how they voted on bills and amendments reported.

**CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S CUMULATIVE INDEX.** The final number of each of the first two volumes of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY for 1945 and 1946 contained a cumulative index covering the whole year, and the paging of each volume runs straight through the four numbers. Beginning with 1947, the index in each number is cumulative from the first of the year. In addition, there is a generous use of cross references in the summaries and elsewhere to indicate subjects which have been treated in previous numbers, or under different sections.



# GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

## BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

**BILL** -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate), with a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved. "Private bills" deal with such matters as claims of individuals against the Government.

**RESOLUTION** -- A resolution, designated H Res or S Res, usually deals with the rules of one house or the other. It may also be used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased Member.

**JOINT RESOLUTION** -- A Joint Resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved, but usually deals with limited matters, such as abrogation of a treaty, or a single appropriation for one specific purpose. Joint Resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution do not require the President's signature, but go to the Secretary

of State to be transmitted to the States for ratification.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION** -- A Concurrent Resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, is used to express the sentiments of both houses, but does not have the force of law and does not require the signature of the President. A Concurrent Resolution might be used, for example, to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

**EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT** -- A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate from the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each Congress as Executive A, Executive B, etc.

**EXECUTIVE RESOLUTION** -- A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i.e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be an Executive Resolution, whereas a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill would be a regular Senate Resolution. The Executive Resolution is not used in the House of Representatives.

## COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

**REFERRED TO COMMITTEE** -- When introduced, a bill automatically is turned over, or referred, to the committee which is most related to the subject covered by the measure. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

**STANDING COMMITTEE** -- A committee permanently provided by the rules of House and Senate. The standing committees at present are specified in the modification of the rules carried in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

**SELECT OR SPECIAL COMMITTEE** -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

**JOINT COMMITTEE** -- A specified number of members of both House and Senate are named to joint committees to consider many matters of

importance. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees such as the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

**HEARINGS** -- Most bills are not reported out of committee until interested persons are given a chance to be heard in support or opposition to the legislation. The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and it may itself invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

**REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE** -- After a bill has been considered by a committee, after hearings and departmental reports have been held and received, and after the committee has acted finally on the bill, a report is drafted to explain the bill, the action taken on it and the basis for the committee's reasoning that it should be passed, with or without amendments recommended by the Committee.



**ADVERSE REPORT** -- If the committee recommends defeat of the bill, it so states its position in the report. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often when a committee disapproves a bill it simply fails to report it at all.

**CALENDAR OF MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEES** -- This is a calendar of House motions proposing to discharge committees from consideration of bills which they have refused to report or have not considered. A bill not reported from committee must be brought out for consideration on the floor if 218 Representatives sign a petition to that effect, and the

House then votes to take it up. Such motions are not in order until the committee has had the bill for 30 days.

**RECOMMIT** -- A simple motion to return a bill to the committee which reported it out, or to "recommit" the bill, is considered a death blow to the bill if approved.

**RECOMMIT WITH INSTRUCTIONS** -- The House may adopt a motion to recommit a bill with instructions to the committee to return it with certain amendments or any specific changes agreed upon by the House as a whole. This is rarely done in the Senate.

## PARLIAMENTARY RULES AND PROCEDURES

**UNION CALENDAR** -- Public bills of the House of Representatives which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this calendar according to the date reported from committee.

**HOUSE CALENDAR** -- Public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

**CONSENT CALENDAR** -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are acted on the first and third Mondays of each month, but may be blocked by the objection of any Member, and are returned to the House or Union calendar if there are three objections.

**PRIVATE CALENDAR** -- Bills for claims of individuals against the government are placed on this calendar.

**HOURLY RULE** -- No member of the House may speak more than an hour without unanimous consent. For this reason, filibusters in the House are generally not possible. However, repeated demands for quorum calls have been used to delay House bills.

**SPECIAL RULE** -- Important or controversial bills of the House may be considered under a resolution, known as a special rule, reported by the House Rules Committee, which, if adopted by the House, makes a bill in order as a special order of business and states the terms under which the bill is to be debated and amended. A "closed rule" bars amendments from the floor, and requires the bill to be voted up or down exactly as reported from committee.

**VOICE VOTE** -- Members answer "yea" or "nay" in chorus, and the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate decides the result.

**DIVISION** -- In either House or Senate, members stand in response to "yea" or "nay" and are counted, but not recorded individually.

**TELLER VOTE** -- In the House, members file past the clerks or tellers and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually.

**YEAS AND NAYS (Record vote)** -- In either House or Senate, members respond individually when their names are called, and are recorded.

**POINT OF ORDER** -- The Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, or anyone in the Chair may rule that an amendment offered to a pending bill is not in order and cannot be considered. For example, amendments involving legislation are not in order when offered to appropriation bills.

**GERMANE** -- Virtually the same as Point of Order against an amendment. In the House particularly, the conditions for consideration of a bill as prescribed by the Rules Committee may exclude amendments which are not "germane" -- meaning amendments which do not deal directly with the subject of the bill under consideration.

**WITHOUT OBJECTION** -- Motions or amendments may be accepted without a vote, in either House or Senate, if no Member voices an objection.

**PAIRS** -- If a Member of either House or Senate must be absent when a roll call vote is expected, he may arrange a "pair" with a

Member who takes the opposing side of the question. The latter then refrains from voting, and thus the absent Member does not lose his vote. "General pairs" are arranged between Members of opposing political parties as an agreement over a period of time that whenever one of the pair is absent, the other will refrain from voting. Paired Members may or may not announce how they would have voted if they had not been paired.

**QUORUM CALL** -- Members can demand a call of the roll in either House or Senate upon making a point of "no quorum present." A quorum in either chamber is one more than a majority.

**CONFERENCE** -- When the Senate amends a House bill, or vice versa, and the house originating the bill refuses to accept the amendments, members of both houses are named to a committee, called a conference committee, which is then commissioned to iron out the differences between the two versions of the bill in such a manner as to render it acceptable to both houses. Conferees are usually the senior members of the committees which handled the bill originally.

**CONFERENCE REPORT** -- The conferees produce a report on the compromise reached and a new draft of the legislation embodying final changes agreed upon by the committee of conference. This report may be accepted or rejected by either house, or both. If it is rejected by one or both, new conferees must be appointed and a new compromise worked out on particulars of the bill still in disagreement. Conferees may and sometimes do write an entirely new bill which differs from both House and Senate versions, but such a substitute is subject to a point of order.

## MISCELLANEOUS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

**UNANIMOUS CONSENT** -- Requests for unanimous consent are in order in either house of Congress at any time a member can obtain recognition by the chair. A request for unanimous consent is usually made for the purpose of setting aside the regular rules of procedure.

**PRIVILEGE** -- Resolutions dealing with the Constitutional prerogatives of Congress, such as the right to punish a witness before a committee for contempt, are "privileged" and may be brought to the floor at any time. As a matter of "personal privilege," Members of Congress enjoy a Constitutional immunity with respect

**CLOTURE** -- The only rule of the Senate under which debate may be limited, or closed off, is Rule 22, popularly called the "cloture rule." Under this rule, sixteen Senators must sign a motion to close debate upon any pending measure of the Senate. The motion must remain on the table for the remainder of the day it is offered, plus one. One hour after the Senate is called to order on the third day, a vote must be taken. A two-thirds vote is required to carry the motion. Debate is then limited to one hour by each Senator.

**FILIBUSTER** -- Unlimited and unrestricted debate which is employed by one or more Senators to keep a measure from coming to a vote. In practice, subject matter is also unrestricted -- Senators have read the Bible, the encyclopedia and the telephone book when using the filibuster to kill a bill, especially toward the end of a session when there is other pressing unfinished business.

**VETO** -- After being passed in identical form by both House and Senate, a bill must be signed by the President before it becomes law. If the President is opposed to the bill, he signs it but adds the word "disapproved." This is the veto. The House and Senate, by a two-thirds vote of both, may override the veto and the bill then becomes law.

**POCKET VETO** -- The President is allowed 10 days (not including Sundays), under the Constitution, in which to sign or veto a bill sent him by the Congress. If he does not sign it within those 10 days, it becomes law anyway. If the session is adjourned within less than 10 days after the bill is dispatched to the White House, however, this rule is reversed and the bill does not become law unless he signs it. When the President kills a bill by failing to sign, it is popularly known as the "pocket veto."

to anything they may say on the floor of Congress, and they may also obtain the floor to answer any attack which reflects upon their dignity as Senators or Representatives.

**CONTEMPT CITATION** -- Witnesses before a Congressional committee may not refuse to testify or to produce papers or books and other material in their possession, as required by the committee. If a committee deems a witness in contempt of Congress, the matter is reported and after the report is read a resolution directing the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate to certify the report to the United

States Attorney General is voted on by the house concerned. A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or a sentence of not less than one month nor more than 12 months may be imposed if the witness is found guilty of contempt.

**TABLED** -- Usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter without debate. When used for this purpose in either house, the motion is to lay on the table and is not debatable. The intransitive form of the motion (used only in the Senate), to order a matter to lie on the table, has the effect merely of holding the matter pending for later action.

**PREVIOUS QUESTION** -- A motion which, when carried, has the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the question or questions on which it has been moved. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

**DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION** -- A department or agency of the Government which finds it is unable to operate for the full fiscal year on the appropriation made by the Congress in the regular appropriation bill may appeal to the Bureau of the Budget and to the President. If the Bureau approves the request for funds the President may ask Congress to appropriate money to cover the deficit. Regular appropriations are usually enacted before the beginning of the fiscal year; deficiency appropriation bills usually come up the following winter.

**RESCISSION** -- A bill reported by either of the two Appropriations committees which cuts down on the amount of money previously appropriated is known as a "rescission of appropriations" bill.

**FISCAL YEAR** -- Financial operations of the government are carried out on a 12-month yearly basis, beginning on July 1. Each fiscal year is designated by the date of the calendar year in which it ends; the fiscal year 1948 begins July 1, 1947.

## HOW A BILL IS PASSED

The progress of a bill from the time it is introduced to its final passage is a long and complicated procedure. In the 79th Congress over ten thousand were introduced and only about 5 per cent became law.

**Introduction.** Normally, each new bill is referred to a committee and most of them die there. Hearings are held on important and controversial bills, at which testimony of government officials, organizations, and private individuals is heard. A committee vote is then taken and a report, favorable or unfavorable, is sent to Congress. Bills are then placed on the calendar and are taken up in regular order, or if they are urgent or important, can be taken up immediately by unanimous consent. In the House of Representatives, bills can be given precedence by a special resolution, called a "rule" from the powerful Rules Committees.

**Amendments.** In both Houses, a bill reported from committee is often accompanied by suggested amendments, which must be voted on before the bill itself is considered. In the Senate every bill is also open to amendment from the floor. In the House, however, the Rules Committee sometimes reports a bill out with a "closed rule" which prohibits amendments and provides that the bill must pass or fail exactly as it was reported from Committee. Votes on amendments are sometimes more important than the vote on the bill itself. To find out the real stand of an individual Congressman on an issue, it is sometimes necessary to check his vote on amendments against his vote on final passage.

**Debate.** Debate on a bill is also covered by different regulations in the two houses. In the Senate, debate is usually unlimited and can be brought to a close only by unanimous consent or by an involved process called "cloture" which requires several days and a two-thirds vote. This is why filibustering can occur in the Senate, but not in the House, where debate is limited not only by the regular rules, but often also by special rules on each bill.

**Vote.** After amendments are disposed of and debate is over a vote on final passage of the bill is taken. This may be a vote of record, where the roll is called and each Member answers yea or nay, but many bills are passed without a roll call by counting heads or voices, so that only the passage or defeat of a bill is reported and there is no official record of individual votes.

**Conference.** A bill passed by one house is frequently changed by amendment in the other. Then the first house must either agree to the amendments or ask for a "conference." In conference, a specially appointed joint committee meets and tries to iron out the differences. Sometimes it succeeds; sometimes it writes practically a new bill; sometimes a bill "dies in conference," especially toward the end of a session, so that it does not become law, even though it has been passed by both House and Senate in slightly different form. For example, the Gwynne bill (HR 2788) to limit portal-to-portal pay suits and similar actions was passed in different form by both houses in the 79th Congress, but they failed to get together before adjournment.

**Signature.** After a bill has been passed by both houses it goes to the President for signature, before it can become law. When Congress is in session, if the President does not sign the bill within ten days (not including Sundays) it becomes law without his signature. If the President vetoes a bill, it requires a two-thirds vote of both houses to pass it over his veto. At the end of a session, if the President fails to sign a bill which is sent to him less than ten days before Congress adjourns, it is automatically dead. This is called a "pocket veto."

To follow an important controversial bill through, in official records, can be a long and complicated process. For example, to get all the details on the Bretton Woods bill, you would have to look in 13 separate indices to the Congressional Record, check 121 separate page numbers scattered over 200 days of the Record and moreover it would be difficult to do this if you didn't know the approximate date when the bill was considered by Congress. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY gives the history of Bretton Woods in 14 pages (See Vol. I, pp. 318-25; 465-70) which summarize committee action, debates, amendments in both houses and tabulate the votes of every Representative and Senator on amendments as well as final passage.

For the first time in the 160 years Congress has been in session, any editor or voter can be thoroughly informed on the whole story of Congress and his own Congressman and Senators. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY presents the complete picture, in simple understandable language, so organized and indexed that the information can easily be put together before the deadline for an editorial, a speech, a broadcast, or an election.



## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 80th CONGRESS 1947

When the first session of the 80th Congress - the first Congress in 18 years dominated by Republicans - adjourned sine die at 7:32 p.m. December 19, it left behind a record of substantial bipartisan agreement on foreign policy and sharp political splits on labor, taxes, Government spending, and high prices.

During the 168 days, spread over 11 months, that Congress was in session, it took these actions of more than ordinary importance:

1. Authorized aid to Greece and Turkey in an act giving Congressional approval to the Truman Doctrine, promulgated in March, that the United States would support governments threatened by Communist aggression.

2. Ratified peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, officially ending the state of war existing between the United States and those countries.

3. Ratified the Inter-American Treaty negotiated at Rio during August and September.

4. Proposed a Constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of any President to two terms. By the end of the year, the amendment had been ratified by 18 of the 36 States necessary.

5. Outlawed portal-to-portal pay suits.

6. Passed comprehensive regulatory labor legislation in the highly controversial Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act.

7. Removed construction controls, but extended rent control, in modified form, with a 15 per cent permissive increase, until February 29, 1948.

8. Unified the armed forces into a single Department of National Defense made up of semi-autonomous Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

9. Authorized \$350 million (appropriated \$332 million) for foreign relief and \$597 million (appropriated \$540 million) for interim aid during the winter of 1947-8 to Austria, China, Italy, and France.

10. Moved, on the last day of the session, to combat high prices by extending controls on exports and transportation equipment, by authorizing voluntary industry agreements on priorities and allocations, and by authorizing Government regulation of the use of grain in distilling.

## SHADOWS OF 1948

Throughout most of the session, both houses worked in a shadow cast by the approaching 1948 election in which there would be at stake, not only the presidency, but the seats of all 435 Members of the House and of 32 of the 96 Members of the Senate. At the end of the year, appropriations, labor, taxes, prices, and housing stood out as the issues most charged with political dynamite. Foreign policy, which occupied Congress much of the time, occasionally provoked sharp controversy, but never a partisan split.

The Senate chaplain, who was subsequently removed by the Republican majority in favor of a new man, had barely finished his opening prayer on the first day when political fireworks erupted over the seating of Theodore G. Bilbo (D Miss.), who had been charged with intimidation of Negroes at the polls and with using his public office for private profit. The issue was compromised the next day to allow Bilbo to return to Mississippi for an operation and it ended,

still unsettled, in August with Bilbo's death.

The new Republican majority in both houses worked to put into operation the Legislative Reorganization Act, passed in the closing days of the 79th Congress and providing for streamlined committees, registration of lobbyists, and a new budgetary procedure. However, two special committees - War Investigation and Small Business - were added and subcommittees grew in number.

The legislative budget provisions shortly struck a snag when the two houses were unable to agree on a ceiling for appropriations for fiscal 1948. The House voted to cut the President's 1948 budget figures of \$37.5 billion by \$6 billion; the Senate voted a cut of only \$4.5 billion. The difference was never resolved, and the legislative budget, which was sent to conference March 4, remained there at the end of the year, by which time the budget process had started all over again.

## MONEY AND POLITICS

At the end, as usual, there was violent disagreement between Republicans and Democrats over exactly how much money Congress had actually appropriated, and no two sets of figures, even from Members of the same party, agreed. Congressional Quarterly's score sheet for the year showed:

	<u>Budget Estimates</u>	<u>Passed Congress</u>	<u>Reduction</u>
Bills passed through July	\$37,919,044,995	\$35,128,218,304	\$2,790,826,691
Third Supplemental, passed Dec. 19	<u>1,118,165,000</u>	<u>914,286,500</u>	<u>203,878,500</u>
Total. . . . .	\$39,137,209,995	\$36,042,504,804	\$2,994,705,191

Democrats charged that this figure of almost \$3 billion included a great many phony cuts which would have to be made up later in deficiencies. Republicans maintained that recisions would boost the cut well above \$3 billion.

## LABOR VOTES AND VETOES

After months of hearings and debate, culminating in a spectacular 31-hour filibuster in the Senate, Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act over the President's veto and thereby set what organized labor regards as the number one issue of 1948. Republican leaders accepted labor's challenge and indicated that they will stand on the act as passed, with no more than minor amendments in prospect during the 1948 session. But the issue was confused so far as

party politics was concerned, because most House Democrats and almost half the Senate Democrats deserted the President and voted for the bill.

At the end of the year, after the act had been in full operation four months, strikes were at the lowest point in years, but the real test will not come until the negotiations for a third round of wage increases during the winter and spring.

## TAX CUTS HOW MUCH, WHEN, FOR WHOM?

Twice in 1947 Congress tried to reduce taxes and twice the President made a veto stick. The veto of the first bill, which would have cut taxes about \$3.2 billion effective July 1, was sustained in the House by two votes. The veto of the second bill, which had identical provisions except that the effective date was January 1, 1948, was overridden in the House but sustained in the Senate by five votes. Both bills provided sliding scale reductions ranging from 30 per cent on the lowest bracket to 10.5 per cent on the highest.

Democrats criticised the bills as providing the bulk of relief to the upper brackets and argued that if taxes were to be reduced at all they should be cut through increasing personal exemptions, but Democratic moves to accomplish this were defeated by party-line votes in each

house. Strong sentiment also developed during the year for extension of the community property principle, allowing husbands and wives to split their incomes for tax purposes, to all 48 States.

On the last day of the session, Chairman Harold Knutson (R Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced a third tax bill which he said was as veto-proof as a tax bill could be. It retained in modified form the original Republican proposal for a sliding scale of percentage reductions, but Democratic objections were partially met by raising personal exemptions from \$500 to \$600. More political appeal was added by applying the community property principle to all States. Knutson estimated the total cuts would amount to \$5.6 billion a year.



## EMERGENCIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

In July, Congress adjourned until January 2, but the President called it back November 17 to deal with the twin problems of high prices at home and dollar shortages abroad. Congress had already begun work on both situations. During August and September, there was a mass Congressional tour of Europe with scores of Congressmen investigating foreign problems first hand and returning with recommendations as to what should be done. In this atmosphere, the interim foreign aid bill went through with little resistance, but more conflict was indicated for the long-range European Recovery Program.

The arguments about ERP were set with the introduction of the "Emergency Foreign Reconstruction Act of 1948" (EFRA) by Rep. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) followed by the presentation of the draft of the Administration bill, called the "Economic Cooperation Act of 1948" (ECA). The chief differences between them were in the administrative proposals. The Herter plan (EFRA) proposed an independent Government corporation under an eight-man bipartisan board, while the Marshall plan (ECA) asked for an Executive Agency, under a single administrator, responsible to the President and the Secretary of State.

Other points of conflict, scheduled to be part of "the great debate of 1948," were the amount of money needed and the length of time for which ERP should be authorized. The Marshall plan proposed financing through appropriations, with an RFC advance of \$500 million. It also specified a figure of \$6.8 billion for the first 15 months of the program. The Herter plan asked for financing through Treasury sale of government bonds and as little as possible by appropriation. It set no specific figure for the cost of any part of the program.

Congressmen who stayed at home during the three and a half month adjournment busied themselves with prices and housing which many of them saw as delayed-action bombs that could blast them out of office in 1948. Each party worked assiduously to place responsibility for the high cost of living on the other. Under a resolution sponsored by Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin (R Conn.), three subcommittees traveled throughout the country investigating prices. Another committee, headed by Rep. Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.), made a study of housing.

Congress adjourned without acting on housing. The Republican anti-inflation bill, jeered at by Democrats as inadequate, was admittedly only a first step in the fight on prices. It contained three of the President's ten points for fighting inflation: 1. extension of export controls, 2. extension of rail transportation controls and 3. authority for food conservation at home and food production programs abroad. On two other points, it gave the President voluntary instead of mandatory controls: 1. regulation of commodity speculation and 2. control of allocations and inventories.

The President signed the bill "reluctantly" and "with a sense of deep disappointment that the Congress has seen fit to take such feeble steps toward the control of inflation." And he warned that "this bill will not reduce the high cost of living and it will not keep prices from going even higher," but he promised to use the "meager authority" in the bill to the fullest extent.

As the year ended, Republicans were challenging the President's statement as political, while Democrats labeled the GOP position as electioneering. The debate promised to become even more acrimonious in the second session as the 1948 campaign opened.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S BOX SCORE ON CONGRESS

## Progress on Administration and Republican Programs

**80th Congress - First Session**

NOTE: Administration program is based on statements of President and Cabinet members. For example, Secretary Harriman's requests for inflation control action are included. Republican program is based on statements of National Committee and of Congressional Steering and Policy Committees. When policy was declared by Taft or Vandenberg but not generally endorsed by Republican Party, it is so noted. Because Republican program was compiled from a series of semi-official declarations, it was checked by CQ with Majority Policy Committees in House and Senate.

**Key:** X - Favorable position or action  
A - Statement or action against  
H - Hearings held  
T - Taft for  
V - Vandenberg for

Key: X - Favorable position or action A - Statement or action against H - Hearings held T - Taft for V - Vandenberg for	Administration	Republicans	Committee Status	Passed House	Passed Senate	Signed by President
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
1. Permanent program to keep farm prices in line with others.....	X	X	H			
2. Flexible price support policy.....	X	X	H			
3. Wool legislation--with import fee.....	A	X	X	X	X	A
"    "    "    without import fee	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Extend Commodity Credit Corp. ....	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Agricultural conservation program	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Funds for controlling hoof-and-mouth disease.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Temporary extension of farm labor supply program.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. National fertilizer program.....	X	X	H			
9. Extension of sugar quota system...	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>EDUCATION AND WELFARE</b>						
1. Federal aid to education.....	X	T	X			
2. School lunch program funds <sup>2</sup> .....	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>2</sup>
3. National Science Foundation.....	X	X	X	X	X	A <sup>3</sup>
<b>HOUSING</b>						
1. Long-range housing bill.....	X	T	X			
2. Relax controls on construction.....	A	X	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
3. Rent control extension--2/29/48...	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Permissive increase in rent ceilings.....	A	X	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
5. Complete veterans temporary housing projects.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. FHA fund increase.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b>						
1. Extend coverage and benefits of old-age insurance.....	X	X				
2. Extend coverage and benefits of unemployment insurance.....	X					
3. Medical care and disability insurance.....	X		H			
4. Assistance to States to provide medical care for needy.....	X		H			
5. Establish Department of Health and Welfare.....	X	X	X			
6. Freeze Social Security Taxes.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>						
1. FEPC.....	X	X	H			
2. Anti-poll tax bill.....	X	X	X	X		
3. Anti-lynching legislation.....		X				
<b>FOREIGN POLICY</b>						
1. Ratification of peace treaties....	X	X	X	5	X	6
2. Entry of displaced persons.....	X		H			
3. Join International Refugee Organization.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Join International health Organization.....	X	V	X	X	X	
5. Aid to Greece and Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. \$350 million foreign relief bill..	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Interim aid to Europe.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. European Recovery Program.....	X	V				
9. Foreign information program.....	X	X	X	X		
10. Inter-American Defense Treaty....	X	V	X	5	X	6
11. St. Lawrence Seaway.....	X	X	X			
12. Sale of arms to friendly countries --amend Neutrality Act.....	X					
13. Ratification of Anglo-American Petroleum Agreement.....	X	X				
14. Trusteeship of former Japanese islands in Pacific.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Approval of UN site agreements...	X	X	X	X	X	X
16. Reincorporate Inter-American Institute.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
17. Authority for military and naval missions to other countries....	X					
18. Approval of Children's Fund made necessary by liquidation of UNRRA	X	X	X	X	X	X
19. Exemption from gift tax of contributions to UN such as Rockefeller's gift of \$8.5 million site in Manhattan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
20. Approval of convention giving privileges and immunities to UN officials.....	X		X			X
21. Ratification of Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with China.....	X					

## FOREIGN POLICY (Cont.)

	Administration	Republicans	Committee Status	Passed House	Passed Senate	Signed by President
22. Legislation for payment of Mexican railroad workers' claims	X					
23. Appropriations for completion of Inter-American Highway.....	X					
24. Civil Aeronautics Board regulation of U.S. air carrier rates abroad	X					
25. Implementation of UN General Assembly resolution prohibiting unauthorized use of name, seal, and emblem of UN.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
26. Authority for U.S. to furnish supplies and equipment to public international bodies.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
27. Revision of UN Participation Act of 1945.....	X					
28. Curb Russian shipments.....	A	X	H			

## LABOR

1. Taft-Hartley Labor Act <sup>6</sup> .....	A	X	X	X	X	A
2. Portal-to-portal bill.....		X	X	X	X	X
3. Increase minimum wage.....	X	X	H			
4. Extend minimum wage coverage.....	X					
5. Safety codes for coal mines.....	X	X	X	X	X	X

## MILITARY AND VETERANS

1. Universal military training.....	X		H			
2. Unification of armed forces.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Increase subsistence allowances to veterans <sup>7</sup> .....	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Cash payment for terminal leave.....	A	X	X	X	X	X
5. Continued purchase of automobiles for disabled veterans.....		X	X	X	X	X
6. Increase payments to Spanish-American War veterans.....		X	X	X	X	X
7. Restore certain privileges to Filipino veterans of World War II.....	X					
8. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act to extend dates and coverage.....	X	X	X	X		

## ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Limit Presidency to two terms.....		X	X	X	X	8
2. Presidential succession change.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Loyalty probes of Federal employees.....	X	X	X	X		

1. Funds cut by House in Agriculture appropriation, raised by Senate.
2. Administration requested \$75 million for school lunch program; Congress allowed \$65 million.
3. President vetoed because of administrative set-up.
4. President issued strongly critical statement when he signed the bill.
5. House action and Presidential signature not required.
6. Passed over veto.

## ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

4. River valley developments.....	X					
5. Statehood for Hawaii.....	X	X	X	X		
6. Federal aid to States and localities for public works planning.	X					
7. Popular election of Governor of Puerto Rico.....		X	X	X	X	X
8. \$250 million for accelerated 10-year flood control program...	X					
9. Investigate Kansas City elections.		X	H			
10. Long-range Navajo plan.....	X	X				
11. Emergency Navajo aid.....	X	X	X	X	X	X

## BUSINESS AND TAXES

1. Income tax reduction in 1947 <sup>9</sup> .....	A	X	X	X	X	A
2. Income tax reduction in 1948 <sup>9</sup> .....	A	X	X	X	X	A
3. Continue excise taxes at wartime rates.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Strengthen anti-trust laws.....	X					
5. Exempt railroad rate agreements from anti-trust laws.....	A	X	X		X	
6. Priorities, allocation of scarce commodities to 6/30/49.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. National census of business.....	X	X	X		X	
8. Develop under-industrialized areas.	X					
9. Retain consumer credit controls <sup>10</sup> ..	X	A	A	A	X	X
10. Maintain synthetic rubber industry.	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Extend subsidies for copper, lead, zinc.....		X	X	X	X	A
12. Extend Maritime Act to 6/30/49.....	X		H			

## INFLATION CONTROL

1. Allocation of scarce goods.....	X	X <sup>11</sup>	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
2. Allow industry agreements under anti-trust laws.....	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
3. Priority powers to save grain.....	X	X <sup>11</sup>	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
4. Inventory restriction and control...	X	X <sup>11</sup>	X	X	X	X <sup>4</sup>
5. Extend export controls after Feb. 29	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Extend transportation controls.....	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Curb bank credits.....	X		H			
8. Regulate commodity speculation.....	X	X	X			
9. Increase Federal Reserve gold.....	X <sup>12</sup>	X	A			
10. Rationing authority if necessary...	X		H			
11. Selective price and wage ceilings..	X		H			
12. Extend rent control after Feb. 29..	X	X	H			
13. Extend consumer credit controls...	X	X	X		X	
14. Investigate commodity speculation	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Food production and conservation program.....	X	X	X	X	X	X

7. Several bills involved, not all of which passed both houses.
8. Proposed constitutional amendment; Presidential signature not required.
9. Veto sustained.
10. Senate-House compromise extended controls to November 1, 1947.
11. Administration asked mandatory, Republicans voluntary controls which were passed.
12. Endorsed by House Republicans - no policy decision in Senate.

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S TEN KEY VOTES - 1947

## Senate

In order to provide a quick, representative check of a Congressman's record on major issues, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY has selected ten key votes for the 80th Congress - First Session.

The House of Representatives had 83 record votes, and obviously some of great importance must be omitted in any list limited to ten. But all of them are carried in full in Congressional Quarterly and in CQ Log - all the way from 388 to 0 vote to permit veterans to cash terminal leave bonds to the 181 to 174 vote to appropriate another million dollars for Bonneville.

In addition, at the end of every three months - in March, June, and September - CQ has selected the ten key votes for each quarter. These appear in Congressional Quarterly, pages 132, 358, and 524.

The ten key votes selected for the year are representative of the major political issues of the 80th Congress - issues which put Members and parties on the record and which will reappear in the 1948 election campaign. The key votes include roll calls on labor, appropriations, housing, rent control, tax reduction, foreign policy, and prices. There is also included the vote by which Congress submitted to the States the proposed Constitutional amendment limiting presidential tenure. If ratified, this amendment would be only the twenty-second adopted in 158 years and the first since repeal

of prohibition in 1933.

The ten key votes of Senators have been culled from a total of 138 roll calls. In most cases, they are comparable to the key votes selected in the House, so that stands of Representatives and Senators from the same State may be checked. The 56 to 30 vote by which the Senate defeated a move to reduce the amount of aid is included as being more significant than the vote on final passage of interim aid which was 83 to 6. The Senate vote on the confirmation of David E. Lillenthal as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission is also included as a key vote. The question occupied the Senate for several weeks early in the year, and at the time it was regarded on both sides as a crucial decision on atomic policy.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY has made every effort to learn the stand of each Representative and Senator on important issues. If a Member is not present and voting at the time of a roll call, he has an opportunity to go on record through obtaining a pair with another Member of opposite persuasion. If he does not obtain a pair, he has a further opportunity to go on record through a later announcement on the floor of how he would have voted had he been present. Finally, CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY, through the CQ Poll, gives him a last chance to complete his record by telling how he would have voted. The key vote charts record not only the actual yeas and nays of those who were present and voting, but also the pairs, announcements, and answers to the CQ Poll.

1. Constitutional amendment to limit presidential tenure. Passed March 12, 59-23.
2. Passage of Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations bill over veto. Passed June 23, 68-25.
3. Nomination of David E. Lillenthal to AEC. Confirmed, April 9, 50-31.
4. Hawkes amendment to housing bill to allow 15 per cent rental increase when agreed to by landlord and tenant. Passed May 29, 48-26.
5. McClellan amendment to second tax reduction bill to raise individual income tax exemption from \$500 to \$600. Defeated July 15, 47-43.
6. Passage of second income tax reduction bill over veto. Failed of passage, July 18, 57 yeas to 36 nays (two-thirds required).
7. Greek-Turkish Aid Bill. Passed April 22, 67-23.
8. Kem amendment to foreign relief bill to cut funds from \$350 to \$200 million. Defeated May 14, 64-19.
9. Malone amendment to interim aid bill to cut funds from \$597 million to \$400 million. Defeated, November 26, 56-30.
10. Barkley amendment to anti-inflation bill: authorize priority and allocation orders subject to Congressional approval; authorize President to initiate industry agreements. Defeated, Dec. 18, 48-35.

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; CQY or CQN-Answered Congressional Quarterly Poll for or against.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS 59	68	50	48	43	57	67	19	30	35
	NAYS 23	25	31	26	47	36	23	64	56	48
REPUBLICANS	YEAS 46	48	20	40	10	47	35	12	20	2
	NAYS 0	3	26	2	38	3	16	32	27	45
DEMOCRATS	YEAS 13	20	30	8	33	10	32	7	10	33
	NAYS 23	22	5	24	9	33	7	32	29	3
<b>Alabama</b>										
Hill (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Arizona</b>										
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
McFarland (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	AY
<b>Arkansas</b>										
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>California</b>										
Downey (D)	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	AN	Y
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Colorado</b>										
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Connecticut</b>										
Baldwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AN	N	N
McMahon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Delaware</b>										
Buck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
<b>Florida</b>										
Holland (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pepper (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	AY



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Georgia</b>										
George (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	A
Russell (D)	AY	Y	PY	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Idaho</b>										
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Taylor (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
<b>Illinois</b>										
Brooks (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AN
Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	N	AY
<b>Indiana</b>										
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	Y	COM	N	N
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Iowa</b>										
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>Kansas</b>										
Capper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Reed (R)	Y	Y	PN	PY	GP	Y	Y	AN	N	N
<b>Kentucky</b>										
Barkley (D)	PN	N	PY	N	N	N	AY	N	N	Y
Cooper (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Louisiana</b>										
Ellender (D)	N	Y	PY	N	N	N	Y	N	N	A
Overton (D)	PY	Y	PN	A	N	N	Y	AN	N	Y
<b>Maine</b>										
Brewster (R)	Y	Y	PN	A	N	Y	Y	Y	A	AN
White (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Maryland</b>										
O'Connor (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tydings (D)	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Massachusetts</b>										
Lodge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Michigan</b>										
Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Vandenberg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Minnesota</b>										
Ball (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	AN
<b>Mississippi</b>										
Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	AN	Y
Stennis (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N	Y
<b>Missouri</b>										
Donnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kem (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
<b>Montana</b>										
Ecton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray (D)	N	N	Y	AN	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
<b>Nebraska</b>										
Butler (R)	PY	Y	N	GP	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Wherry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	A
<b>Nevada</b>										
Malone (R)	PY	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McCarran (D)	AY	N	PN	N	Y	Y	Y	AN	AN	Y
<b>New Hampshire</b>										
Bridges (R)	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	AN
Tobey (R)	A	Y	Y	A	A	AY	Y	AN	N	N
<b>New Jersey</b>										
Hawkes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>New Mexico</b>										
Chavez (D)	AN	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hatch (D)	PY	Y	PY	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>New York</b>										
Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Wagner (D)	PN	AN	PY	PN	AY	AN	AY	AN	PN	AY
<b>North Carolina</b>										
Hoey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Umstead (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>North Dakota</b>										
Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	A	Y	Y
Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Ohio</b>										
Bricker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Taft (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Oklahoma</b>										
Moore (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	AY	N	N	Y
<b>Oregon</b>										
Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Morse (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Pennsylvania</b>										
Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Myers (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>Rhode Island</b>										
Green (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	AN	Y
McGrath (D)	N	N	Y	AN	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>South Carolina</b>										
Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maybank (D)	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>South Dakota</b>										
Bushfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Gurney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Tennessee</b>										
McKellar (D)	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stewart (D)	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	A	N	A
<b>Texas</b>										
Connally (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
O'Daniel (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	AY	N
<b>Utah</b>										
Thomas (D)	N	AN	Y	N	AY	N	Y	AN	N	Y
Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Vermont</b>										
Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Flanders (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	Y	AN	N	N
<b>Virginia</b>										
Byrd (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Washington</b>										
Cain (R)	PY	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson (D)	N	N	PY	N	Y	N	AY	N	N	AY
<b>West Virginia</b>										
Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	AN	Y	N	AY	N	N	Y
Revercomb (R)	Y	Y	PN	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	COM	N
Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>Wyoming</b>										
O'Mahoney (D)	PN	N	Y	AN	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Robertson (R)	PY	Y	N	A	N	Y	N	N	A	N

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S TEN KEY VOTES - 1947

## House

1. Constitutional amendment to limit presidential tenure. Passed, Feb. 6, 285-121.
2. Passage of Taft-Hartley Labor Management Relations bill over veto. Passed June 20, 331-83.
3. Motion to recommit Agriculture Appropriation and increase school lunch, AAA, REA funds. Defeated, May 27, 180-174.
4. Wolcott housing bill permitting voluntary 15 per cent rent increases and modifying building controls. Passed, May 1, 205-182.
5. Forand motion to recommit second income tax reduction bill, increase individual exemptions from \$500 to \$600, and reduce surtaxes 3 per cent in each bracket. Defeated, July 8, 261-151.
6. Passage of second income tax reduction bill over veto. Passed, July 8, 302-112.
7. Greek-Turkish aid bill. Passed May 9, 287-108.
8. Jonkman motion to recommit foreign relief bill conference report and reduce funds from \$350 to \$200 million. Defeated, May 21, 205-170.
9. Interim aid bill conference report. Passed Dec. 15, 313-82.
10. Motion to suspend rules and pass anti-inflation bill. Defeated Dec. 15, 202 yeas to 188 nays (two-thirds required).

KEY ON VOTING: N-Nay; Y-Yea; GP-General pair; PY-Paired for; PN-Paired against; A-Absent or not voting; AY-Announced for; AN-Announced against; CQY or CQN-Answered Congressional Quarterly Poll for or against.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	285	331	174	205	151	302	287	170	313	202
	NAYS	121	83	180	182	261	112	108	205	82	188
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	238	225	12	142	2	233	127	146	161	202
	NAYS	0	11	180	71	232	2	94	72	70	26
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	47	106	161	63	148	69	160	24	152	0
	NAYS	120	71	0	110	29	109	13	132	11	161

### Alabama

3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Battle (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	N
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Hobbs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Manasco (D)	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

### Arizona

AL Harless (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Murdock (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

### Arkansas

4 Cravens (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	PY	N	N	N
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	GP	N
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	A	N	N
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Norrell (D)	A	Y	PY	GP	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	N
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	A	PN	N

### California

7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Bradley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	AY	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Douglas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Fletcher (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Gearhart (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	N	Y	Y	Y
17 King (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Lea (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	GP
6 Miller (D)		N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Nixon (R)		Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)		Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Poulson (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Sheppard (D)		N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Welch (R)		Y	N	N	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

### Colorado

1 Carroll (D)	AN	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rockwell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

### Connecticut

3 Foote (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Lodge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

### Delaware

AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
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### Florida

5 Hendricks (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Peterson (D)	N	Y	PY	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Price (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N	N
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	PY	N	Y	N	N
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Smathers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	N	N

### Georgia

10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A	N	N
2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PY	PN	N
7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Pace (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	PN	Y	N	N
1 Preston (D)	CQ	Y	Y	N	N	Y	GP	N	Y	N	N
6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	GP	PY	GP	PY	N	Y	N	N
8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	N

### Idaho

1 Goff (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Sanborn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Illinois</b>										
13 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Bishop (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	PN	PY
15 Chipperfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Clippinger (R)	Y	Y	N	PN	N	Y	N	Y	PN	GP
1 Dawson (D)	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	GP	GP	A	A
16 Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	PY	N	Y	Y
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Gorski (D)	GP	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Vacancy										
18 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	GP	PN	PY
14 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Mason (R)	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 McMillen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Owens (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN	N	PN	GP
22 Price (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Sabath (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	A	A	A
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	PY	N	N
AL Stratton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Twyman (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN	Y	N	Y
<b>Indiana</b>										
4 Gillie (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Grant (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Harness (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN	Y	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y
6 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Landis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ludlow (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	N
1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Mitchell (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	PY	COV	Y	Y
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN	Y	N	Y
<b>Iowa</b>										
5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	PY	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gwynne (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	A
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Kansas</b>										
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Meyer (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Kentucky</b>										
8 Bates (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	A	A
6 Chapman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PY	N	Y	N
4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Clements (D)	A	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	GP	N	A	A
1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	N
7 Meade (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	A	N	Y	Y
3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	PN	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Robison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Louisiana</b>										
8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A
2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	N	PY	PN
4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A
3 Domengeaux (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N
1 Hebert (D)	AY	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	N	PY	PN	PN
7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Morrison (D)	A	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	A	A
5 Passman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Maine</b>										
3 Fellows (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>Maryland</b>										
6 Beall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	--	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	N
2 Meade (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sasscer (D)	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N
<b>Massachusetts</b>										
6 Bates (R)	GP	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clason (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	N	PY	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Kennedy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Martin (R)										
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Michigan</b>										
12 Bennett (R)	Y	GPPY	Y	N	Y	N	GP	N	Y	
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coffin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PY	PY
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Dingell (D)	N	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Engel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Jonkman (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Michener (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
1 Sadowski (D)	CON	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Youngblood (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<b>Minnesota</b>										
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Devitt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	AY	Y	A	N	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Knutson (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 MacKinnon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	A	N	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	N

(Continued on next page)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Mississippi</b>										
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	GP
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Whittington (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Winstead (D)	N	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Missouri</b>										
1 Arnold (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	PN	GP	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Banta (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Bell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Cole (R)	AY	Y	N	N	PN	A	N	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Ploeser (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N	Y
5 Reeves (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	N	N	PN	GP	N	Y	N	Y
10 Zimmerman (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Montana</b>										
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Nebraska</b>										
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	A	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	PN	A	Y	Y
3 Stefan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>Nevada</b>										
AL Russell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>New Hampshire</b>										
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>New Jersey</b>										
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	PN	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A
10 Hartley (R)	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	GP	PY	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mathews (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Norton (D)	N	N	PY	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Sundstrom (R)	Y	Y	N	PY	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thomas (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	GP	PY	PY
9 Towre (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y
<b>New Mexico</b>										
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N
AL Lusk (D)	N	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N
<b>New York</b>										
42 Andrews (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Bloom (D)	N	N	PY	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Buck (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Buckley (D)	A	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y	PN	A	A
44 Butler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Byrne (D)	N	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Celler (D)	N	N	Y	GP	Y	N	N	N	A	A
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	GP	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	GP	Y	N	Y	PN	A	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
43 Elsaesser (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
35 Fuller (R)	Y	GP	A	A	A	A	A	GP	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Heffernan (D)	GP	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	A	GP	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 LeFevre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Lynch (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Macy (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	Y	Y	*	Y
18 Marcantonio (AL)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 McMahon (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Multer (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	N
6 Nodar (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	PY
13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Pfeiffer (D)	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	PN	Y	N
26 Potts (R)	QY	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	GP	PY
22 Powell (D)	N	GP	PY	N	PY	PN	N	GP	A	A
24 Rabin (D)	N	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N	A	A
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	PN	PY
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PN	Y	Y	Y
10 Somers (D)	N	N	PY	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	A	A
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y
41 Wadsworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>North Carolina</b>										
3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	PY	GP	Y	N
11 Bulwinkle (D)	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	N
7 Clark (D)	A	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Folger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	PN	N	Y	N
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Kerr (D)	AN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>North Dakota</b>										
AL Lemke (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
AL Robertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>Ohio</b>										
AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y
22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	A	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y
3 Burke (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Carson (R)	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Crosser (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
15 Griffiths (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Huber (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Lewis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McCowen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N	Y
17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ramey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith (R)	Y	GP	N	N	GP	A	N	Y	N	N
12 Vorvys (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	PN	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

\*Voted present.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Oklahoma</b>										
3 Albert (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	PN	N
5 Monroney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Peden (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Rizley (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Oregon</b>										
3 Angell (R)	Y	N	PY	N	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y
4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	AY	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<b>Pennsylvania</b>										
33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	AN
7 Chadwick (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Crow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y
9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Eberhart (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Gallagher (R)	Y	Y	PN	A	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Gillette (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Kelley (D)	CON	A	PY	N	PY	PN	Y	N	GP	A
18 Kunkel (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	A	Y	Y
8 Lichtenwalter (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	PY	PY
4 Maloney (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 McDowell (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y
2 McGarvey (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	N	GP	Y	Y
24 Morgan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Muhlenberg (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Rich (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Sarbacher (R)	Y	Y	N	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Scoblick (R)	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	PY
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	Y	Y
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	PY	A	Y	Y
17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Tibbott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	PY	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Rhode Island</b>										
2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
<b>South Carolina</b>										
4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	PY	GP	Y	Y	N	N
6 McMillan (D)	N	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	GP	GP
<b>South Dakota</b>										
2 Case (R)	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>Tennessee</b>										
9 Cooper (D)	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Courtney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	PN	Y	A
10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	PY	PY	GP	N	A	A
5 Evins (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	GP	Y	N
4 Gore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Jennings (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Kefauver (D)	N	PN	Y	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Phillips (R)	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Texas</b>										
3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Combs (D)	N	A	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	PY	GP	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y	N
13 Gossett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	Y
10 Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Patman (D)	N	A	Y	N	N	N	Y	A	Y	N
7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	GP	Y	N
4 Rayburn (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 Regan (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	N
6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	PY	Y	N
8 Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	GP	PY	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Y	N
15 West (D)	Y	Y	PY	GP	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Worley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>Utah</b>										
2 Dawson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>Vermont</b>										
AL Plumley (R)	Y	Y	N	GP	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	Y
<b>Virginia</b>										
6 Almond (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Bland (D)	N	Y	PY	GP	PN	PY	A	GP	A	A
4 Drewry (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	A
9 Flannagan (D)	N	N	PY	N	N	N	Y	PN	Y	N
3 Gary (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hardy (D)	A	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	PY	Y	N
<b>Washington</b>										
4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Jones (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mack (R)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	N	Y
6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>West Virginia</b>										
4 Ellis (R)	Y	Y	PY	A	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Love (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Rohrbough (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Snyder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
4 Brophy (R)	Y	N	PN	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Davis (R)	--	Y	A	--	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hull (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Keefe (R)	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	GP	Y	N
5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	PY	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	A
7 Murray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Stevenson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>Wyoming</b>										
AL Barrett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S EXCLUSIVE ATTENDANCE AND PARTY UNITY RECORDS

The tables which follow show the results of CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S continuing study of attendance and party voting records of Members of Congress. A new feature has been added for the first time this year - a study of the degree of support which each Member has given bipartisan majorities on substantially non-controversial issues.

Thus, for the first time, it is possible to determine whether a party maverick went along with bipartisan majorities or whether he continued his dissents.

The attendance records, shown in the first four columns of the tables, give the number of times a Member voted, the number of times he did not vote but was paired, the number of times he was absent and not paired, and the number of times he answered a roll call "present" but did not vote. Pairs are shown separately because they protect a Member's vote and because frequently a paired Member is present for a roll call but refrains from voting because his pair is absent.

In the party unity studies, shown in columns 5, 6, and 7, CQ has included only those record votes on which a majority of Republicans voted one way while a majority of Democrats voted the other. If all record votes had been included, a Member's record would look better percentage-wise but it would be less significant because of the large number of record votes taken on non-controversial bills which pass by lop-sided majorities.

These non-controversial roll calls, on which a majority of Republicans and a majority of Democrats voted the same way, are included in the new CQ studies of bipartisan support. Many of the roll calls in this category were taken on important issues and were "non-controversial" only in the political sense that both parties agreed on them. In many cases - the Greek-Turkish Aid Bill, - for example, there was vigorous debate, but not along party lines. The bipartisan foreign policy was so effective in 1947 that every roll call found a majority of both parties voting the same way. Dissent came only from the extremes of each party.

In column 5, showing the number of times a Member supported his party against a majority of the other party, and in column 8, showing the number of times a Member supported a bipartisan majority, pairs and announcements of a Member's position have been included as well as the answers to the CQ Poll. The same is true of column 6, showing the number of times a Member deserted the majority of his party for the majority of the other party, and of column 9, showing the number of times a Member opposed a bipartisan majority. Thus, the totals of columns 5, 6, 8, and 9 will not necessarily add to the number of votes shown in column 1.

These studies include every one of the 138 record votes in the Senate and the 83 record votes in the House during 1947.

## SENATE

### ATTENDANCE:

1. Number of times voted on all roll calls.
2. Number of times paired on all roll calls.
3. Number of times absent on all roll calls.
4. Number of times answered "present" on all roll calls.

### PARTY UNITY ON PARTISAN VOTES:

5. Number of times voted, paired, or announced with party majority on partisan roll calls.
6. Number of times voted, paired, or announced against party majority on partisan roll calls.

7. Percentage of times voted, paired, or announced with party majority on partisan roll calls.

### BIPARTISAN SUPPORT:

8. Number of times voted, paired, or announced with majority on bipartisan roll calls.
9. Number of times voted, paired, or announced against majority on bipartisan roll calls.
10. Percentage of times voted, paired, or announced with majority on bipartisan roll calls.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80th CONGRESS										
FIRST SESSION										
Jan.-Dec. 1947										
	Voted	Paired	Absent	Announced Present	With Party on Partisan Votes	Against Party on Partisan Votes	With Party on Bipartisan Votes	Against Party on Bipartisan Votes	Percentage With Majority on Partisan Votes	Percentage With Majority on Bipartisan Votes
<b>Alabama</b>										
Hill (D)	131	2	5	0	92	1	99	35	8	81
Sparkman (D)	* 126	2	7	0	91	1	99	36	6	86
<b>Arizona</b>										
Hayden (D)	106	0	32	0	74	3	96	35	5	88
McFarland (D)	* 125	0	10	0	80	7	92	34	8	81
<b>Arkansas</b>										
Fulbright (D)	128	2	8	0	82	12	87	31	9	78
McClellan (D)	135	3	0	0	69	26	73	31	12	72

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>California</b>										
Downey (D)	104	4	30	0	72	6	90	30	9	77
Knowland (R)	* 130	2	3	0	75	15	83	41	2	95
<b>Colorado</b>										
Johnson (D)	128	0	10	0	61	27	70	34	9	79
Millikin (R)	137	0	1	0	82	12	87	39	4	91
<b>Connecticut</b>										
Baldwin (R)	126	1	11	0	83	7	92	38	2	95
McMahon (D)	119	2	16	1	84	4	95	35	8	81
<b>Delaware</b>										
Buck (R)	110	2	26	0	75	2	97	30	8	79
Williams (R)	* 127	0	8	0	85	5	94	21	18	54
<b>Florida</b>										
Holland (D)	* 132	1	2	0	67	25	73	38	4	90
Pepper (D)	117	2	19	0	85	4	96	28	13	68
<b>Georgia</b>										
George (D)	117	2	19	0	46	36	56	36	3	92
Russell (D)	126	4	8	0	77	15	84	30	9	77



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Idaho</b>										
Dworshak (R) *	132	0	3	0	90	1	99	30	12	71
Taylor (D)	120	1	17	0	87	5	94	25	15	63
<b>Illinois</b>										
Brooks (R)	132	1	5	0	89	4	96	30	12	71
Lucas (D)	116	3	19	0	82	3	96	34	5	87
<b>Indiana</b>										
Capehart (R)	105	8	25	0	81	1	99	37	3	93
Jenner (R) *	124	2	9	0	86	1	99	38	3	93
<b>Iowa</b>										
Hickenlooper (R)	133	0	5	0	88	5	95	35	7	83
Wilson (R)	99	4	35	0	48	24	67	28	11	72
<b>Kansas</b>										
Capper (R)	133	0	5	0	87	6	94	36	4	90
Reed (R)	83	36	19	0	72	3	96	29	4	88
<b>Kentucky</b>										
Barkley (D)	106	10	22	0	77	11	88	33	2	94
Cooper (R) *	132	1	2	0	66	25	73	40	2	95
<b>Louisiana</b>										
Ellender (D)	127	2	9	0	55	33	63	39	3	93
Overton (D)	86	6	46	0	46	32	59	29	4	88
<b>Maine</b>										
Brewster (R) *	103	3	29	0	73	4	95	33	3	92
White (R)	117	6	15	0	79	5	94	36	4	90
<b>Maryland</b>										
O'Connor (D) *	119	2	14	0	83	17	79	36	6	86
Tydings (D)	94	14	30	0	52	20	72	35	3	92
<b>Massachusetts</b>										
Lodge (R) *	129	1	5	0	68	21	76	35	6	85
Saltonstall (R)	130	0	8	0	74	16	82	39	2	95
<b>Michigan</b>										
Ferguson (R)	135	1	2	0	92	3	97	36	5	88
Vandenberg (R) *	128	0	6	1	79	9	90	39	2	95
<b>Minnesota</b>										
Ball (R)	135	0	3	0	83	12	87	34	7	83
Thye (R) *	127	0	8	0	81	9	90	42	1	98
<b>Mississippi</b>										
Eastland (D)	98	6	34	0	54	24	70	31	6	84
Stennis (D) **	8	0	0	0	3	1	75	4	0	100
<b>Missouri</b>										
Donnell (R)	133	3	2	0	83	12	87	37	3	93
Kem (R) *	126	0	9	0	87	1	99	26	14	65
<b>Montana</b>										
Ecton (R) *	133	0	2	0	86	5	95	36	7	84
Murray (D)	124	1	13	0	84	7	92	26	16	62
<b>Nebraska</b>										
Butler (R) *	116	11	8	0	85	4	96	29	10	74
Wherry (R)	131	0	7	0	89	3	97	27	14	66
<b>Nevada</b>										
Malone (R) *	125	1	9	0	83	5	94	28	11	72
McCarran (D)	109	8	21	0	70	20	78	32	9	78
<b>New Hampshire</b>										
Bridges (R)	89	17	32	0	78	4	95	30	4	88
Tobey (R)	58	14	66	0	34	33	51	25	5	83
<b>New Jersey</b>										
Hawkes (R)	129	3	6	0	93	1	99	29	10	74
Smith (R) *	121	1	13	0	70	16	81	40	2	95
<b>New Mexico</b>										
Chavez (D) *	116	2	17	0	77	10	89	27	14	66
Hatch (D)	127	3	8	0	80	14	85	39	2	95

\*Sworn in after 3 votes taken.

\*\*Sworn in Nov. 17.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>New York</b>										
Ives (R) *	126	1	8	0	70	16	81	38	3	93
Wagner (D)	19	68	51	0	71	4	95	26	6	81
<b>North Carolina</b>										
Hoey (D)	132	0	6	0	64	30	68	37	2	95
Umstead (D) *	128	1	6	0	72	17	81	38	4	90
<b>North Dakota</b>										
Langer (R) *	116	0	19	0	29	53	35	21	17	55
Young (R)	128	1	9	0	75	14	84	37	6	86
<b>Ohio</b>										
Bricker (R) *	126	3	6	0	90	0	100	31	10	76
Taft (R)	131	2	5	0	90	5	95	36	6	86
<b>Oklahoma</b>										
Moore (R)	131	0	7	0	92	1	99	24	15	62
Thomas (D)	95	4	39	0	72	6	82	31	7	82
<b>Oregon</b>										
Cordon (R)	119	6	13	0	72	11	87	40	2	95
Morse (R)	119	4	15	0	26	62	30	31	8	80
<b>Pennsylvania</b>										
Martin (R) *	113	9	12	1	85	0	100	34	6	85
Myers (D)	120	5	13	0	88	3	97	32	8	80
<b>Rhode Island</b>										
Green (D)	124	1	13	0	86	5	94	34	8	81
McGrath (D) *	115	9	11	0	86	2	98	35	5	88
<b>South Carolina</b>										
Johnston (D)	131	1	6	0	92	2	98	35	8	81
Maybank (D)	124	4	10	0	84	7	92	34	8	81
<b>South Dakota</b>										
Bushfield (R)	85	3	50	0	67	1	99	23	8	74
Gurney (R)	134	0	4	0	87	6	94	36	5	88
<b>Tennessee</b>										
McKellar (D) *	116	4	15	0	35	45	44	26	14	65
Stewart (D)	115	7	16	0	59	25	70	32	8	80
<b>Texas</b>										
Connally (D) *	124	0	10	1	68	19	78	36	3	92
O'Daniel (D)	119	0	16	0	20	62	24	23	17	58
<b>Utah</b>										
Thomas (D)	80	12	46	0	76	11	87	33	5	87
Watkins (R) *	130	0	5	0	81	8	91	40	3	93
<b>Vermont</b>										
Aiken (R)	129	0	9	0	36	52	41	36	7	84
Flanders (R) *	113	6	16	0	64	19	77	37	2	95
<b>Virginia</b>										
Byrd (D) *	102	5	28	0	24	54	31	26	12	68
Robertson (D) *	125	5	5	0	48	41	54	36	7	84
<b>Washington</b>										
Cain (R) *	125	5	5	0	91	1	99	37	4	90
Magnuson (D)	103	5	27	0	78	8	91	30	8	79
<b>West Virginia</b>										
Kilgore (D) *	114	5	16	0	91	0	100	31	10	76
Revercomb (R)	126	1	11	0	79	11	88	30	9	77
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
McCarthy (R) *	116	4	15	0	83	5	94	29	9	76
Wiley (R)	128	2	8	0	86	6	93	33	6	85
<b>Wyoming</b>										
O'Mahoney (D) *	106	11	18	0	77	6	93	34	5	87
Robertson (R)	84	5	49	0	62	7	90	25	8	76

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S EXCLUSIVE HOUSE ATTENDANCE AND UNITY

## ATTENDANCE:

1. Number of times voted on all roll calls.
2. Number of times paired on all roll calls.
3. Number of times absent on all roll calls.
4. Number of times answered "present" on all roll calls.

## PARTY UNITY ON PARTISAN VOTES:

5. Number of times voted, paired, or announced with party majority on partisan roll calls.

6. Number of times voted, paired, or announced against party majority on partisan roll calls.

7. Percentage of times voted, paired, or announced with party majority on bipartisan roll calls.

## BIPARTISAN SUPPORT:

8. Number of times voted, paired, or announced with majority on bipartisan roll calls.

9. Number of times voted, paired, or announced against majority on bipartisan roll calls.

10. Percentage of times voted, paired, or announced with majority on bipartisan roll calls.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80th CONGRESS FIRST SESSION Jan.-Dec. 1947	Voted	Paired	Absent	Announced Present	With Party on Partisan Votes	Against Party on Partisan Votes	Percentage With Party on Partisan Votes	With Majority on Partisan Votes	Against Majority on Partisan Votes	Percentage with Majority on Partisan Votes
<b>Alabama</b>										
3 Andrews (D)	81	2	0	0	33	4	92	42	2	95
9 Battle (D)	79	1	2	0	32	4	89	40	4	91
1 Boykin (D)	58	20	5	0	17	14	55	29	0	100
2 Grant (D)	77	3	3	0	32	4	89	39	2	95
4 Hobbs (D)	80	3	0	0	31	6	84	37	6	80
6 Jarman (D)	78	4	1	0	32	4	89	39	4	91
8 Jones (D)	77	3	2	0	35	2	95	39	5	89
7 Manasco (D)	81	2	0	0	31	3	91	39	6	87
5 Rains (D)	79	3	1	0	34	3	92	34	8	81
<b>Arizona</b>										
AL Harless (D)	79	4	0	0	26	7	79	40	5	89
AL Murdock (D)	77	6	0	0	30	5	86	36	6	86
<b>Arkansas</b>										
4 Cravens (D)	75	4	4	0	28	8	78	38	1	97
1 Gathings (D)	72	9	2	0	15	21	42	37	5	88
7 Harris (D)	79	4	0	0	30	5	86	43	1	98
5 Hays (D)	57	15	11	0	25	2	93	33	1	97
2 Mills (D)	83	0	0	0	28	9	76	46	0	100
6 Norrell (D)	42	20	21	0	13	11	54	23	4	85
3 Trimble (D)	72	10	1	0	32	2	94	37	3	93
<b>California</b>										
7 Allen (R)	80	1	2	0	33	2	94	44	1	98
8 Anderson (R)	83	0	0	0	33	4	89	43	3	93
18 Bradley (R)	83	0	0	0	35	2	95	44	2	96
11 Bramblett (R)	77	5	1	0	33	3	92	40	2	95
14 Douglas (D)	71	8	4	0	31	3	91	19	21	48
10 Elliott (D)	77	5	1	0	19	16	54	39	3	93
2 Engle (D)	71	11	1	0	23	13	64	35	7	83
23 Fletcher (R)	76	5	2	0	35	2	95	42	0	100
9 Gearhart (R)	80	3	0	0	33	2	94	40	5	89
4 Havenner (D)	82	1	0	0	34	3	92	26	19	58
20 Hinshaw (R)	75	4	4	0	29	4	70	41	1	98
19 Holifield (D)	72	8	3	0	33	4	89	21	18	54
16 Jackson (R)	74	7	2	0	31	5	86	39	2	95
3 Johnson (R)	77	2	4	0	30	6	83	40	1	98
17 King (D)	76	5	2	0	34	3	92	26	16	62
1 Lea (D)	73	8	2	0	19	15	56	39	2	95

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15 McDonough (R)	76	5	2	0	32	2	94	41	1	98
6 Miller (D)	82	1	0	0	34	3	92	29	16	64
12 Nixon (R)	72	5	6	0	27	5	84	39	2	95
22 Phillips (R)	76	5	2	0	32	3	91	37	4	90
13 Poulson (R)	63	9	11	0	22	7	76	35	4	90
21 Sheppard (D)	64	12	7	0	22	6	79	32	6	84
5 Welch (R)	69	3	11	0	25	6	81	30	8	79

## Colorado

1 Carroll (D)	76	5	2	0	32	4	89	25	16	61
3 Chenoweth (R)	79	3	1	0	31	5	86	40	3	93
2 Hill (R)	76	6	1	0	29	5	85	41	2	95
4 Rockwell (R)	81	2	0	0	33	4	89	41	3	93

## Connecticut

3 Foote (R)	81	0	2	0	33	4	89	42	2	95
4 Lodge (R)	81	0	2	0	30	7	81	40	4	91
1 Miller (R)	79	2	2	0	29	7	81	40	6	87
5 Patterson (R)	78	3	2	0	29	6	83	39	4	91
AL Sadiak (R)	82	0	1	0	33	4	89	42	3	93
2 Seely-Brown (R)	78	5	0	0	34	3	92	40	4	91

## Delaware

AL Boggs (R)	80	2	1	0	36	0	100	40	4	91
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## Florida

5 Hendricks (D)	62	8	13	0	23	7	77	28	4	88
1 Peterson (D)	69	10	4	0	26	7	79	35	3	92
2 Price (D)	71	12	0	0	27	7	80	40	0	100
6 Rogers (D)	81	1	1	0	27	10	73	45	1	98
3 Sikes (D)	73	9	1	0	30	6	83	40	1	98
4 Smathers (D)	76	4	3	0	33	3	92	37	4	90

## Georgia

10 Brown (D)	83	0	0	0	28	9	76	46	0	100
4 Camp (D)	73	8	2	0	29	6	83	34	5	87
2 Cox (D)	65	17	1	0	25	11	70	35	1	97
5 Davis (D)	79	4	0	0	24	13	65	43	2	96
7 Lanham (D)	79	1	3	0	32	3	91	36	7	84
3 Pace (D)	75	5	3	0	26	9	74	42	2	95
1 Preston (D)	75	7	1	0	24	12	67	41	1	98
6 Vinson (D)	32	47	4	0	16	8	67	26	0	100
8 Wheeler (D)	83	0	0	0	25	12	68	39	7	85
9 Wood (D)	69	14	0	0	22	13	63	37	6	80

## Idaho

1 Goff (R)	78	2	3	0	32	4	89	41	1	98
2 Sanborn (R)	73	7	3	0	34	1	97	34	7	83

\*Not a Member for entire session.

(Continued on next page)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Illinois</b>										
13 Allen (R)	68	11	4	0	30	0	100	34	6	85
17 Arends (R)	76	6	1	0	36	1	97	40	2	95
25 Bishop (R)	80	3	0	0	34	3	92	29	15	66
3 Busbey (R)	69	14	0	0	31	4	89	34	4	89
15 Chipfield (R)	78	3	2	0	35	0	100	38	5	88
10 Church (R)	83	0	0	0	35	2	95	36	10	78
24 Clippinger (R)	55	24	4	0	28	5	85	20	10	67
1 Dawson (D)	29	38	14	0	23	2	92	2	15	12
16 Dirksen (R)	71	10	2	0	33	1	97	36	3	92
8 Gordon (D)	80	2	1	0	33	4	89	28	16	64
4 Gorski (D)	71	12	0	0	32	4	89	26	13	67
21 Vacancy										
18 Jenison (R)	67	12	4	0	33	2	94	30	9	77
14 Johnson (R)	83	0	0	0	34	3	92	37	9	80
12 Mason (R)	56	18	9	0	23	0	100	21	4	60
19 McMillen (R)	81	2	0	0	35	2	95	40	4	91
6 O'Brien (D)	77	3	3	0	28	9	76	30	12	71
7 Owens (R)	76	7	0	0	33	3	92	32	10	76
22 Price (D)	82	1	0	0	34	3	92	28	18	61
11 Reed (R)	73	9	1	0	34	1	97	37	4	90
5 Sabath (D)	65	10	8	0	30	3	91	17	18	49
20 Simpson (R)	78	5	0	0	29	7	81	35	9	80
AL Stratton (R)	74	8	1	0	29	7	81	37	4	90
9 Twyman (R)	81	1	1	0	34	2	94	36	9	80
2 Vail (R)	71	8	4	0	35	2	95	33	7	83
23 Vursell (R)	79	4	0	0	35	1	97	31	14	69
<b>Indiana</b>										
4 Gillie (R)	73	9	1	0	34	0	100	35	6	85
3 Grant (R)	74	8	1	0	35	1	97	35	6	85
2 Halleck (R)	79	3	1	0	37	0	100	41	2	95
5 Harness (R)	75	6	2	0	34	2	94	31	10	76
10 Harvey (R) *	6	0	0	0	2	0	100	3	0	100
6 Johnson (R)	76	7	0	0	35	2	95	37	5	88
7 Landis (R)	75	6	2	0	36	1	97	35	7	83
11 Ludlow (D) **	4	2	13	0	1	0	100	2	1	67
1 Madden (D)	80	2	1	0	32	4	89	24	20	55
8 Mitchell (R)	60	16	7	0	31	0	100	33	3	92
9 Wilson (R)	79	2	2	0	34	3	92	35	8	81
<b>Iowa</b>										
5 Cunningham (R)	80	3	0	0	28	8	78	39	5	89
6 Dolliver (R)	78	4	1	0	29	8	78	41	3	93
3 Gwynne (R)	70	10	3	0	25	4	86	37	5	88
8 Hoeven (R)	79	4	0	0	28	9	76	42	3	93
7 Jensen (R)	77	5	1	0	32	3	91	35	7	83
4 LeCompte (R)	81	1	1	0	30	7	81	42	2	95
1 Martin (R)	82	1	0	0	28	9	76	39	6	87
2 Talle (R)	81	1	1	0	32	5	86	41	4	91
<b>Kansas</b>										
1 Cole (R)	77	3	3	0	32	4	89	40	1	98
5 Hope (R)	77	5	1	0	29	7	81	40	2	95
3 Meyer (R)	80	1	2	0	36	1	97	39	5	89
4 Rees (R)	74	3	6	0	33	1	97	36	4	90
2 Scrivner (R)	76	3	4	0	33	1	97	33	9	79
6 Smith (R)	75	6	2	0	32	4	89	35	8	81
<b>Kentucky</b>										
8 Bates (D)	68	6	9	0	30	1	97	32	6	84
6 Chapman (D)	60	19	4	0	23	7	77	36	1	97
4 Chelf (D)	77	4	2	0	26	8	79	43	1	98
2 Clements (D)	24	46	13	0	13	2	87	17	3	85
1 Gregory (D)	75	8	0	0	32	4	89	40	1	98
7 Meade (R)	62	12	9	0	27	6	79	27	4	87
3 Morton (R)	68	6	9	0	26	7	82	36	4	90
9 Robson (R)	78	4	1	0	32	2	94	36	8	82
5 Spence (D)	81	0	2	0	33	3	92	36	9	80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Louisiana</b>										
8 Allen (D)	78	1	4	0	22	13	63	41	2	95
2 Boggs (D)	62	15	6	0	29	3	91	33	2	94
4 Brooks (D)	77	4	2	0	22	14	53	41	2	95
3 Domengeaux (D)	59	19	5	0	20	12	62	31	3	91
1 Hebert (D)	48	32	3	0	14	12	54	34	2	94
7 Larcade (D)	76	5	2	0	22	14	53	34	6	85
6 Morrison (D)	42	32	9	0	21	6	78	19	3	86
5 Passman (D)	83	0	0	0	22	15	59	39	7	85
<b>Maine</b>										
3 Fellows (R)	72	5	6	0	32	3	91	36	1	97
1 Hale (R)	82	1	0	0	29	8	78	41	5	89
2 Smith (R)	80	2	1	0	29	8	78	43	2	96
<b>Maryland</b>										
6 Beall (R)	78	3	2	0	37	0	100	39	2	95
4 Fallon (D)	78	5	0	0	22	15	59	38	4	90
3 Garmatz (D) *	8	0	0	0	4	0	100	4	0	100
2 Meade (D)	81	2	0	0	22	15	59	42	3	93
1 Miller (R)	81	1	1	0	35	2	95	39	5	89
5 Sasscer (D)	78	2	3	0	29	5	85	40	4	91
<b>Massachusetts</b>										
6 Bates (R)	75	7	1	0	33	2	94	37	3	93
2 Clason (R)	77	5	1	0	29	5	85	40	4	91
4 Donohue (D)	71	12	0	0	27	7	79	31	9	78
8 Goodwin (R)	80	3	0	0	34	2	94	39	5	89
10 Herter (R)	77	5	1	0	33	3	92	41	3	93
1 Heselton (R)	83	0	0	0	32	5	86	40	6	87
11 Kennedy (D)	63	15	5	0	30	3	91	24	13	65
7 Lane (D)	74	9	0	0	28	8	78	29	12	71
14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 McCormack (D)	77	3	3	0	34	3	92	30	12	71
9 Nicholson (R) *	5	0	0	0	2	0	100	3	0	100
3 Philbin (D)	61	21	1	0	25	11	69	22	7	76
5 Rogers (R)	82	0	1	0	32	5	86	43	2	96
13 Wigglesworth (R)	79	4	0	0	36	1	97	39	5	89
<b>Michigan</b>										
12 Bennett (R)	59	21	3	0	25	3	89	30	5	83
6 Blackney (R)	83	0	0	0	37	0	100	44	2	96
13 Coffin (R)	78	3	2	0	35	2	95	42	1	98
8 Crawford (R)	75	7	1	0	33	3	92	31	11	74
15 Dingell (D)	68	10	5	0	32	2	94	26	13	67
17 Dondero (R)	80	2	1	0	34	2	94	39	5	89
9 Engel (R)	81	2	0	0	33	3	92	43	2	96
4 Hoffman (R)	76	5	1	1	27	5	84	31	13	70
5 Jonkman (R)	80	3	0	0	36	1	97	41	4	91
16 Lesinski (D)	71	9	2	1	31	3	91	23	15	61
2 Michener (R)	82	0	1	0	37	0	100	45	0	100
11 Potter (R) *	6	0	0	0	2	0	100	4	0	100
1 Sadowski (D)	75	5	3	0	30	6	83	23	20	53
3 Shafer (R)	68	11	4	0	32	2	94	27	10	73
7 Wolcott (R)	74	6	3	0	33	0	100	36	5	88
10 Woodruff (R)	67	14	2	0	34	1	97	29	10	75
14 Youngblood (R)	78	5	0	0	35	1	97	33	10	77
<b>Minnesota</b>										
7 Andersen (R)	78	4	1	0	25	10	71	38	5	88
1 Andresen (R)	76	5	2	0	32	4	89	41	1	98
8 Blatnik (D)	76	5	2	0	33	2	94	23	19	55
4 Devitt (R)	81	2	0	0	33	3	92	41	4	91
9 Hagen (R)	66	15	2	0	22	10	69	37	3	93
5 Judd (R)	71	12	0	0	28	8	78	39	5	89
6 Knutson (R)	71	10	2	0	31	0	100	30	11	73
3 MacKinnon (R)	80	2	1	0	33	4	89	38	5	88
22 O'Hara (R)	70	10	3	0	27	6	82	32	6	84

\*Not a Member for entire session.

\*\*Sworn in July 16.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Mississippi</b>										
4 Abernethy (D)	83	0	0	0	32	5	86	37	9	80
6 Colmer (D)	71	11	1	0	27	5	84	37	5	88
1 Rankin (D)	83	0	0	0	25	12	68	30	16	65
2 Whitten (D)	79	3	1	0	28	8	78	33	10	77
3 Whittington (D)	83	0	0	0	26	11	70	44	2	96
7 Williams (D)	80	3	0	0	30	7	81	38	7	84
5 Winstead (D)	77	4	2	0	29	6	83	32	11	74
<b>Missouri</b>										
1 Arnold (R)	79	2	2	0	34	1	97	35	9	80
11 Bakewell (R)	78	5	0	0	32	4	89	43	3	93
8 Banta (R)	83	0	0	0	34	3	95	31	15	67
4 Bell (D)	65	10	8	0	18	12	60	37	1	97
6 Bennett (R)	81	2	0	0	32	5	86	33	12	73
9 Cannon (D)	77	0	6	0	26	8	76	34	9	79
3 Cole (R)	62	19	2	0	27	3	90	27	13	68
13 Karsten (D)	82	0	1	0	34	3	95	27	18	60
12 Ploeser (R)	71	12	0	0	35	2	95	37	5	88
5 Reeves (R)	83	0	0	0	36	1	97	39	7	85
2 Schwabe (R)	76	6	1	0	27	10	73	50	15	67
7 Short (R)	66	15	2	0	29	4	88	27	9	75
10 Zimmerman (D)	83	0	0	0	31	6	84	43	2	96
<b>Montana</b>										
2 D'Ewart (R)	73	10	0	0	33	2	94	35	6	85
1 Mansfield (D)	78	4	1	0	32	3	91	32	11	74
<b>Nebraska</b>										
2 Buffett (R)	76	5	2	0	30	6	83	29	14	67
1 Curtis (R)	76	5	2	0	28	6	82	36	7	84
4 Miller (R)	72	9	2	0	30	3	91	37	6	80
3 Stefan (R)	82	1	0	0	32	5	86	40	5	89
<b>Nevada</b>										
AL Russell (R)	78	5	0	0	34	3	95	39	5	89
<b>New Hampshire</b>										
2 Cotton (R)	77	5	1	0	31	4	89	40	4	91
1 Merrow (R)	77	4	2	0	29	8	78	39	3	93
<b>New Jersey</b>										
3 Auchincloss (R)	76	7	0	0	36	1	97	41	2	95
8 Canfield (R)	78	5	0	0	33	4	89	40	5	89
6 Case (R)	74	9	0	0	32	4	89	38	2	95
5 Eaton (R)	54	25	4	0	26	2	93	32	2	94
2 Hand (R)	72	10	1	0	29	5	85	33	8	80
14 Hart (D)	62	15	6	0	26	8	79	24	11	69
10 Hartley (R)	34	42	7	0	23	0	100	21	3	88
12 Kean (R)	77	6	0	0	31	5	86	32	12	73
4 Mathews (R)	81	2	0	0	32	4	89	40	5	89
13 Norton (D)	55	22	6	0	31	3	91	18	15	55
11 Sundstrom (R)	69	14	0	0	33	2	94	38	8	88
7 Thomas (R)	60	21	2	0	30	1	97	33	2	94
9 Towe (R)	66	15	2	0	34	2	94	30	7	81
1 Wolverton (R)	79	4	0	0	30	7	81	41	2	95
<b>New Mexico</b>										
AL Fernandez (D)	65	16	2	0	29	6	83	28	7	80
AL Lusk (D)	64	13	6	0	31	2	94	26	8	79
<b>New York</b>										
42 Andrews (R)	58	14	11	0	22	3	88	34	1	97
20 Bloom (D)	60	10	13	0	29	4	88	19	15	56
16 Buck (R)	79	3	1	0	32	4	89	37	7	84
25 Buckley (D)	31	30	22	0	23	2	92	8	8	50
44 Butler (R)	72	10	1	0	33	1	97	26	13	67
32 Byrne (D)	58	22	3	0	30	3	91	22	12	65
15 Celler (D)	52	18	13	0	24	3	89	11	21	34
39 Cole (R)	63	16	4	0	31	3	91	26	5	84
17 Coudert (R)	57	22	4	0	31	3	91	27	4	87
7 Delaney (D)	61	17	5	0	30	3	91	21	16	57
43 Elsaesser (R)	65	14	4	0	30	1	97	29	5	85
35 Fuller (R)	8	53	22	0	14	0	100	6	1	86
28 Gamble (R)	78	5	0	0	34	2	94	39	3	93
27 Gwinn (R)	65	15	3	0	35	2	95	28	8	78
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	54	24	5	0	24	1	96	32	0	100

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	78	5	0	0	36	1	97	41	1	98
11 Heffernan (D)	46	30	7	0	25	3	89	16	15	52
21 Javits (R)	66	4	13	0	20	10	67	27	9	75
31 Kearney (R)	72	10	1	0	30	3	91	37	5	88
40 Keating (R)	82	0	1	0	32	5	86	41	4	91
9 Keogh (D)	45	32	6	0	24	7	77	13	17	43
34 Kilburn (R)	61	16	6	0	27	1	96	34	3	92
19 Klein (D)	65	15	3	0	31	3	91	20	22	48
3 Latham (R)	75	8	0	0	34	1	97	37	4	90
30 LeFevre (R)	77	6	0	0	36	1	97	40	2	95
23 Lynch (D)	63	16	4	0	29	3	91	23	16	59
1 Macy (R)	53	23	7	0	31	0	100	30	1	97
18 Marcantonio (AL)	73	8	2	0	-	-	-	16	25	39
4 McMahon (R)	79	3	1	0	35	1	97	38	6	86
14 Multer (D) *	6	0	0	0	1	1	50	4	0	100
6 Nodar (R)	69	13	1	0	34	1	97	35	4	90
13 O'Toole (D)	67	12	4	0	24	10	71	16	20	44
8 Pfeifer (D)	32	43	8	0	25	3	89	9	20	31
26 Potts (R)	75	5	3	0	32	4	89	36	4	90
22 Powell (D)	27	37	18	1	20	1	90	3	22	12
24 Rabin (D)	59	17	7	0	27	2	93	18	19	49
45 Reed (R)	72	10	1	0	34	2	94	28	14	67
36 Riehlman (R)	80	3	0	0	35	2	95	42	2	95
12 Rooney (D)	73	9	1	0	31	6	84	20	21	49
5 Ross (R)	79	2	2	0	35	1	97	30	3	93
29 St. George (R)	74	6	3	0	34	1	97	38	7	84
10 Somers (D)	61	17	5	0	28	5	85	20	16	56
38 Taber (R)	80	3	0	0	34	1	97	37	8	82
33 Taylor (R)	55	16	12	0	28	1	97	24	3	89
41 Wadsworth (R)	68	10	5	0	31	3	91	34	1	97
<b>North Carolina</b>										
3 Barden (D)	56	24	3	0	23	7	77	23	3	88
1 Bonner (D)	69	13	1	0	25	8	76	38	1	97
11 Bulwinkle (D)	46	12	25	0	18	6	75	22	1	96
7 Clark (D)	57	17	9	0	27	3	90	21	6	78
4 Cooley (D)	76	6	1	0	33	3	92	35	5	88
8 Deane (D)	79	4	0	0	33	4	89	40	5	89
9 Doughton (D)	82	0	1	0	22	14	61	42	4	91
6 Durham (D)	73	7	3	0	26	8	76	34	5	87
5 Folger (D)	71	9	3	0	31	4	89	28	11	72
10 Jones (D)	68	6	9	0	25	7	78	35	1	97
2 Kerr (D)	74	5	4	0	19	14	58	41	1	98
12 Redden (D)	73	9	1	0	22	14	61	36	3	92
<b>North Dakota</b>										
AL Lemke (R)	79	2	2	0	21	15	58	27	16	63
AL Robertson (R)	80	2	1	0	30	6	83	42	2	95
<b>Ohio</b>										
AL Bender (R)	71	9	3	0	33	3	92	29	8	78
22 Bolton (R)	69	11	3	0	31	3	91	36	0	100
11 Brehm (R)	81	2	0	0	33	4	89	33	12	73
7 Brown (R)	69	13	1	0	32	1	97	35	4	90
3 Burke (R)	80	1	2	0	33	3	92	41	3	93
16 Carson (R)	75	5	3	0	32	1	97	40	3	93
5 Clevenger (R)	81	2	0	0	35	1	97	34	11	76
21 Crosser (D)	76	5	2	0	30	5	86	29	13	69
1 Elston (R)	67	12	4	0	35	0	100	34	3	92
20 Feighan (D)	62	20	1	0	31	2	94	24	11	69
15 Griffiths (R)	79	3	1	0	35	2	95	35	8	81
2 Hess (R)	71	11	1	0	34	2	94	37	4	90
14 Huber (D)	80	2	0	1	33	4	89	23	21	52
10 Jenkins (R)	78	5	0	0	36	1	97	39	5	89
19 Kirwan (D)	69	11	3	0	27	4	87	19	21	48
18 Lewis (R)	79	1	3	0	31	4	89	39	5	89
6 McCowen (R)	80	3	0	0	34	1	97	35	10	76
4 McCulloch (R) *	5	1	0	0	30	2	94	3	1	75
17 McGregor (R)	83	0	0	0	35	2	95	37	9	80
9 Ramey (R)	82	0	1	0	31	6	84	41	4	91
8 Smith (R)	47	30	6	0	17	4	81	12	16	43
12 Vorvys (R)	78	1	4	0	35	2	95	32	3	93
13 Weichel (R)	77	5	1	0	35	2	95	38	5	88

\*Not a Member for entire session.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Oklahoma</b>										
3 Albert (D)	82	1	0	0	35	2	95	42	4	91
4 Johnson (D)	73	7	3	0	33	3	92	29	10	74
5 Monroney (D)	78	5	0	0	33	4	89	36	6	86
6 Morris (D)	82	1	0	0	34	3	92	38	7	84
7 Peden (D)	79	2	2	0	33	3	92	42	1	98
8 Rizley (R)	76	6	1	0	28	9	76	32	8	80
1 Schwabe (R)	83	0	0	0	32	5	86	33	13	72
2 Stigler (D)	74	8	1	0	30	4	88	40	2	95
<b>Oregon</b>										
3 Angell (R)	78	5	0	0	26	10	72	38	5	88
4 Ellsworth (R)	71	8	4	0	30	2	94	38	2	95
1 Norblad (R)	80	2	1	0	32	4	89	41	3	93
2 Stockman (R)	75	3	5	0	31	1	97	35	8	81
<b>Pennsylvania</b>										
33 Buchanan (D)	75	6	2	0	34	3	92	25	17	60
7 Chadwick (R)	75	7	1	0	33	4	89	38	3	93
30 Corbett (R)	81	2	0	0	27	9	75	41	5	90
23 Crow (R)	77	6	0	0	35	0	100	37	7	84
9 Dague (R)	78	5	0	0	36	1	97	38	7	84
32 Eberharter (D)	78	5	0	0	34	3	92	26	19	58
12 Fenton (R)	83	0	0	0	35	2	95	38	8	83
31 Fulton (R)	76	7	0	0	28	6	82	36	6	86
1 Gallagher (R)	41	34	8	0	25	0	100	18	6	75
19 Gavin (R)	77	6	0	0	35	1	97	35	10	78
14 Gillette (R)	81	2	0	0	34	2	94	39	6	87
25 Graham (R)	83	0	0	0	36	1	97	37	9	80
21 Gross (R)	76	5	2	0	35	1	97	33	7	83
11 Jenkins (R)	59	21	3	0	30	3	91	29	5	85
28 Kearns (R)	68	11	4	0	35	0	100	31	8	79
27 Kelley (D)	37	35	11	0	22	3	88	13	16	45
18 Kunkel (R)	78	5	2	0	35	1	97	36	5	88
8 Lichtenwalter (R) *	3	3	0	0	2	0	100	3	0	100
4 Maloney (R)	72	10	1	0	32	2	94	33	9	79
16 McConnell (R)	82	1	0	0	35	2	95	43	2	96
29 McDowell (R)	71	12	0	0	35	2	95	37	3	93
2 McGarvey (R)	60	22	1	0	31	1	97	28	6	82
24 Morgan (D)	77	5	1	0	33	3	92	28	17	62
13 Muhlenberg (R)	81	1	1	0	30	6	83	42	3	93
15 Rich (R)	72	11	0	0	33	1	97	26	13	67
5 Sarbacher (R)	71	12	0	0	34	0	100	33	9	79
10 Scoblick (R)	59	20	4	0	33	1	97	24	7	77
3 Scott, Hardie (R)	66	14	3	0	32	1	97	36	2	95
6 Scott, Hugh (R)	63	13	7	0	32	1	97	31	5	86
17 Simpson (R)	70	13	3	0	36	0	100	37	4	90
26 Tibbott (R)	80	3	0	0	36	0	100	36	8	82
22 Van Zandt (R)	77	4	2	0	33	3	92	38	6	86
20 Walter (D)	74	8	1	0	27	5	84	36	8	82
<b>Rhode Island</b>										
2 Fogarty (D)	79	4	0	0	30	7	81	25	18	58
1 Forand (D)	81	1	1	0	34	3	92	33	12	73
<b>South Carolina</b>										
4 Bryson (D)	83	0	0	0	31	6	84	45	1	98
3 Dorn (D)	74	8	1	0	23	12	66	39	4	91
6 McMillan (D)	75	7	1	0	27	8	77	41	1	98
5 Richards (D)	80	1	2	0	31	5	86	43	2	96
2 Riley (D)	70	13	0	0	22	9	71	44	1	98
1 Rivers (D)	57	20	6	0	13	8	62	31	0	100
<b>South Dakota</b>										
2 Case (R)	79	3	1	0	31	5	86	42	2	95
1 Mundt (R)	80	0	3	0	27	9	75	42	2	95
<b>Tennessee</b>										
9 Cooper (D)	78	4	1	0	33	3	92	39	3	93
7 Courtney (D)	57	15	11	0	22	4	85	36	2	95
10 Davis (D)	56	19	8	0	23	7	77	32	0	100
5 Evins (D)	80	2	1	0	34	2	94	42	2	95
4 Gore (D)	77	3	3	0	32	3	91	38	4	90
2 Jennings (R)	76	6	1	0	34	1	97	37	5	88
3 Kefauver (D)	67	13	3	0	27	6	82	23	11	68
8 Murray (D)	69	3	11	0	19	11	63	37	2	95
1 Phillips (R)	80	0	3	0	29	6	83	34	11	76
6 Priest (D)	76	6	1	0	34	3	92	41	2	95

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Texas</b>										
3 Beckworth (D)	82	1	0	0	33	4	89	42	3	93
17 Burleson (D)	82	1	0	0	32	5	86	43	3	93
2 Combs (D)	68	8	7	0	30	2	94	34	3	92
21 Fisher (D)	73	8	2	0	22	12	65	38	3	93
13 Gossett (D)	74	8	1	0	28	8	78	36	4	90
10 Johnson (D)	63	15	5	0	26	2	93	35	3	92
20 Kilday (D)	80	1	2	0	25	10	71	43	2	96
12 Lucas (D)	73	7	3	0	26	8	76	36	6	86
14 Lyle (D)	81	1	1	0	36	1	97	42	2	95
19 Mahon (D)	82	0	1	0	33	4	89	39	6	87
1 Patman (D)	58	8	17	0	23	3	88	31	1	97
7 Pickett (D)	80	3	0	0	32	4	89	35	9	80
11 Poage (D)	77	4	2	0	33	3	92	36	5	88
4 Rayburn (D)	71	0	12	0	34	0	100	30	7	81
16 Regan (D) *	6	0	0	0	2	0	100	4	0	100
6 Teague (D)	77	6	0	0	23	3	88	41	4	91
8 Thomas (D)	75	8	0	0	32	4	89	34	9	79
9 Thompson (D) *	6	0	0	0	2	0	100	4	0	100
15 West (D)	61	12	10	0	13	13	50	36	1	97
5 Wilson (D)	82	0	1	0	26	11	70	42	3	93
18 Worley (D)	75	4	4	0	28	7	80	37	3	93
<b>Utah</b>										
2 Dawson (R)	68	13	2	0	30	3	91	36	2	95
1 Granger (D)	73	8	2	0	31	3	91	28	12	70
<b>Vermont</b>										
AL Plumley (R)	62	11	10	0	28	1	97	34	1	97
<b>Virginia</b>										
6 Almond (D)	83	0	0	0	25	12	68	45	1	98
1 Bland (D)	13	38	32	0	10	5	67	10	0	100
4 Vacancy										
9 Flannagan (D)	71	12	0	0	33	3	92	35	7	83
3 Gary (D)	74	8	1	0	29	7	81	40	2	95
2 Hardy (D)	79	1	3	0	31	4	89	41	3	93
7 Harrison (D)	80	2	1	0	26	10	72	37	8	82
8 Smith (D)	67	5	11	0	26	4	87	33	5	87
5 Stanley (D)	68	12	3	0	21	15	58	32	5	86
<b>Washington</b>										
4 Holmes (R)	81	2	0	0	34	3	92	44	2	96
5 Horan (R)	79	3	0	1	35	1	97	43	0	100
2 Jackson (D)	80	3	0	0	31	5	86	34	11	76
1 Jones (R)	67	10	5	1	30	4	88	29	7	81
3 Mack (R) *	26	1	1	0	12	2	86	13	2	87
6 Tollefson (R)	77	2	4	0	29	5	85	37	6	86
<b>West Virginia</b>										
4 Ellis (R)	76	3	4	0	32	2	94	34	9	79
6 Hedrick (D)	72	10	1	0	23	12	66	34	7	83
5 Kee (D)	60	13	10	0	26	0	100	26	9	74
1 Love (R)	81	2	0	0	36	0	100	42	4	91
3 Rohrbough (R)	83	0	0	0	33	4	89	44	2	96
2 Snyder (R)	74	7	2	0	30	6	83	38	3	93
<b>Wisconsin</b>										
4 Brophy (R)	79	2	2	0	31	6	84	34	10	77
8 Byrnes (R)	81	1	1	0	35	2	95	39	5	89
2 Davis (R) *	41	0	3	0	15	5	75	23	1	96
9 Hull (R)	72	7	4	0	14	22	39	23	17	58
6 Keefe (R)	73	4	6	0	28	3	90	39	3	93
5 Kersten (R)	68	5	10	0	28	4	88	35	3	92
7 Murray (R)	82	0	1	0	31	6	84	36	9	80
10 O'Konski (R)	78	1	4	0	22	12	65	35	10	78
1 Smith (R)	79	2	2	0	33	3	92	36	8	82
3 Stevenson (R)	83	0	0	0	32	5	86	43	3	93
<b>Wyoming</b>										
AL Barrett (R)	76	4	3	0	35	2	95	39	4	91

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY'S LOBBY ROUNDUP

Since the Congressional Reorganization Act went into effect, Congressional Quarterly has published lobby registrations from week to week, recorded the pressures exerted on Congress, analyzed the lobby financial statements and reported lobby legislative programs.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) co-author of the law, says of Congressional Quarterly's lobby coverage: "Congressional Quarterly has helped immeasurably in making the Lobby Act work -- by following the registrations and communications of the lobbyists and analyzing them, it has enabled the newspapers to write articles based on this material, which have made the public conscious of the amount and kind of lobbying that has been going on."

A complete index of lobby registrations, organized by categories, appears in the final volume of Congressional Quarterly for 1947.

In the year that the law has been in effect, there have been 951 lobbyist registrations filed with the Clerk of the House. According to Congressional Quarterly's records, they represent 668 organizations. Loopholes in the law, have enabled many more lobbyists to avoid registering. The number of groups in a field does not indicate the number of lobbyists at work. For example, 26 Chambers of Commerce and general business organizations have 46 separate registrations and 21 power and communications groups have 49, while 19 AFL unions employ 24 lobbyists and 18 CIO unions have 31.

## HERE'S THE CQ SCORE ON LOBBIES FOR THE 80th CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION: 662 ORGANIZATIONS; 951 REGISTRATIONS

### BUSINESS - 354

Chambers of Commerce, Gen'l Organizations - 26  
Building Products, Real Estate - 23  
Financial - 22  
Food, Agricultural Products - 51  
Oil, Gas, Mining - 35  
Power, Communications - 21  
Transportation - 79  
    Air - 6      Railroad - 57  
    Highway - 5      Water - 11

Miscellaneous Trade Groups - 49  
Miscellaneous Companies - 48  
EMPLOYEES - 75  
    AFL & Affiliates - 19  
    CIO & Affiliates - 18  
    Railway Labor - 14  
    Unaffiliated - 24  
FARM GROUPS - 28  
FOREIGN POLICY GROUPS - 9  
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - 19

CITIZENS GROUPS - 61  
    Civic, Civil Rights, Gen. - 30  
    Welfare, Religious - 31  
VETERANS AND MILITARY - 21  
TAX GROUPS - 28  
WOMEN'S GROUPS - 14  
RECLAMATION, RIVERS AND HARBORS - 26  
INDIVIDUALS, MISCELLANEOUS - 27

## CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY POLL

Each week, when there is an important roll call, Congressional Quarterly sends ballots to Members of Congress who were absent or had a general pair on the vote to ask them how they stood on the bill. On key issues where there is no vote of record the whole membership is polled for their yeas and nays. Congressional Quarterly does this so that every Congressman has a chance to complete his record and so that in the future the press and the public will not be faced with the situation which arose this year, when the Taft-Hartley bill was up. In an effort to compare stands, editors went back to the

Wagner Act, only to discover that there never was a record vote in the House and that no one knows who stood where.

The Congressional Quarterly Poll was started in 1946. During 1947 Congressional Quarterly polled Congress on the following votes. In 1948 every key or controversial vote will have a Congressional Quarterly Poll which will appear in Congressional Quarterly LOG and later in Congressional Quarterly. There have been fewer polls in the Senate because almost every Member has been recorded on roll calls.

### HOUSE

Farm Labor Supply - Passed 243-110  
Legislative Budget - Passed 229-174  
Portal-to-Portal Pay - Passed 345-56  
Small Business Committee - Passed 270-92  
Presidential Tenure - Passed 285-121  
Wool Bill - 2 amendments - division vote  
    Recommittal defeated 191-166  
    Passage - voice vote  
Reclamation Appropriation - Recommit to raise - defeated 197-140  
Raise Navy Personnel funds - defeated voice vote  
Rent Control - passed 204-182  
    Conference Report - Voice vote  
Greek-Turkish Aid - Passed 287-108  
Foreign Relief - Jonkman amendment - Passed 225-165  
    Passage of bill - 289-86  
    Recommittal defeated - 205-170  
Taft-Hartley - Passage - 308-107  
    Conference Report - Passed - 320-79  
Tax Bill - Conference Report - Passed 220-99

### SENATE

Override Veto - defeated - 268-137  
Forand motion to increase exemptions - defeated - 261-151  
Crop Insurance Restriction - Voice vote  
RFC Extension - Recommittal defeated - 192-154  
Sugar Act of 1947 - Voice vote  
Bonneville Appropriation - Voice vote  
Interim Aid bill - amendments - no roll calls  
Interim Aid Conference Report - Passed - 313-82  
Inflation Control - Defeated 202-188  
Anti-Inflation Bill - Passed 281-73  
Legislative Budget - Passed 64-20  
Presidential Tenure - Passed - 59-23  
Rent Control - Voice vote  
Foreign Relief Cut - Defeated - 64-19  
Ball-Byrd anti-union shop - defeated - 57-21  
Sugar Act - Voice Vote  
Bonneville Appropriation - Voice vote  
Interim Aid cut - defeated - 56-30  
Barkley Control Amendment - Defeated - 48-35